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SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

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THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Courts of Law have been for some time engaged in the discussion of a question of public importance, in reference to the right of foreign authors to hold or to dispose of the creation of their own brains. We are of opinion that the copyright which an author is entitled to hold in the productions which he creates by his wit, his learning, and his genius, regards not the author alone, or any one country of the brotherhood of Christendom, but the civilisation of which he himself is the product, and that it affects the enjoyment, as well as the improvement, of all nations that exercise the art of printing. In all the civilised countries of the world which possess a literature, a copyright has been conceded to their own subjects for a term more or less extended; and within the last few years, the Legislature of Great Britain has not only re-considered the question as regards the production of books, and granted a further interest in their own works to authors and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, but has extended and simplified the enforcement of a similar protection to designers and inventors.

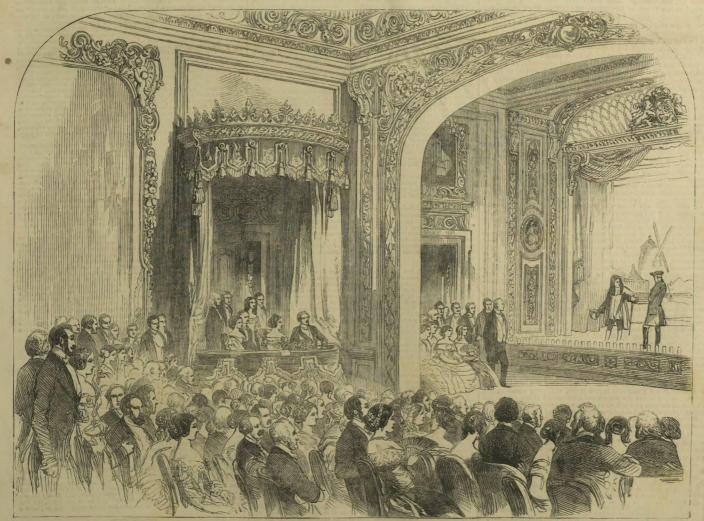
But the question, unfortunately, has not been entirely set at rest, and a great deal yet remains to be done. There is no concert among the nations of the world to do justice to each other, and to the genius which is the advantage and the ornament of them all.

The works of French writers are reprinted as soon as published, by the literary traders of Brussels; and all the markets of the world, France alone excepted, are supplied at a cheap rate with the productions of French genius, to the benefit of the Brussels printers and booksellers, but not to that of the French authors, without whom there could have been no property in these books, on, more correctly speaking, without whom no such books could have existed. The same system has operated to the disadvantage of the authors of Great Britain and the United States. New books by popular English authors have a large sale in America, but no portion of the profits arising from that sale falls into the pockets of the men by whose learning and talent those books were created. The same wrong is inflicted in England upon American authors, who publish their books in their own cities. The English trade republishes their works, if they are new and good for anything, as soon as they are issued, and the writer on the other side of the Atlantic reaps no reward for the popular delight in his works, and that appreciation of his genius which exists upon this.

The three greatest nations in the world—the nations which march at the very head and front of all humanity—are alike inversession of this genius height compression of

The three greatest nations in the world—the nations which march at the very head and front of all humanity—are alike interested in this question; but either for want of a thorough comprehension of its importance on the part of the men who guide their affairs, or from the pressure of matters that appear to be more immediately urgent, scarcely anything has been done by either of them for the

protection of literary men, and the consequent encouragent of literature. Whatever has been done has been local and partial. Good books are of no country. They are the heritage of the world, and there can be no doubt that the world would enjoy more of the valuable [commodity if it would recognise the claims of those who write them, and foster genius instead of allowing it to be crushed. If there be living Homers, or Virgils, or Shakspeares, or Miltons, or Corneilles, or Le Sages, now in the world, it is surely for the interest of the world that these men should be enabled to earn their bread and their independence by that literary labour for which nature has endowed them with the requisite gifts. Genius is cosmopolitan. Indeed, the principle of an international copyright is so generally conceded, that even the booksellers of Belgium, France, the United States, and Great Britain, who make it their business to reprint the popular books of other countries, for which there is no copyright out of the narrow locality in which they were first issued, admit the advantage which would accrue to literature from a better and juster system. But while the law is in its present defective state, they argue that they may as well take advantage of the absence of all protection as their neighbours. They assert not in justification, but in extenuation, that if one bookseller more moral than another, should refrain from republishing works for which he had paid no compensation to the foreign author, he would not check the system, but merely allow the be-



AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF SIR EDWARD BULWER LYITON'S NEW COMEDY, MEFORE HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT, AT DEVONSHIRE-HOUSE.--(REE NEXT PAGE.)

nefits to flow into the till of a rival trader not hampered with his scruples. But at this period in the history of nations new and generous ideas have taken root. The Great Exhibition of Arts and Industry has brought men together in a better spirit; and, perhaps, it is not too much to hope, that, amid other civilising and ennobling results for which we may have to thank the industrial gathering of 1851, an international copyright may be included.

In the meantime, and praying for that day, in the interest of readers as well as of writers, we are glad to see that a late remarkable decision of the Court of Exchequer on the interesting question of Copyright has been reconsidered. It may be remembered that some time ago, one of the judges of that high tribunal decided that there was no literary copyright in this country for a foreigner, and that, consequently, an English subject purchasing a book or manuscript of such foreigner, could not acquire a right through him. The vendor having no right, could transfer one. The question arcset upon a musical, and not upon a literary copyright; but the same reasoning applies to both species of intellectual property. Let us take the well-known case of the illustrious American writer, Mr. Washington Irving. That gentleman having put down upon paper his until then unspoken and unwritten ideas, and having thereby called into existence this thing, commodity, or book, had no property in it, because he was a foreigner, and the English publisher to whom he sold it had hought what the author had no right to sell. It was, consequently, decided that the English publisher might be deprived of his purchase by any other who chose to enter into competition with him. Strange judgments are occasionally given, and strange things occasionally happen in our Law Courts, but anything more strange than this it is difficult to imagine. If Mr. Washington Irving, foreigner as he is, had come over to this country with a horse, or a cow, or a blee of cotton, or even a pound of American cheese, the law

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE comedy written by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in aid of the foundation of this noble institution, has been played at Devonshire House with the greatest success. Not the least incident occurred to shade what a late Druly-Lane manager might, in his own Titanio way, have called the blaze of triumph' that attended "Not so bad as we seem; or, many sides to a Character." From the first moment that the scheme was made known to her Majesty and Prince Albert, both the Queen and the Prince manifested the liveliest interest in its success. The cordiality bestowed tupon the endeavours of the amateur company by these excellent personages has been seconded in the most princely manner by the Duke of Devonshire. With a munificence that has made the name of his Grace a proverb for liberality, exercised with the wisest judgment and the most delicate feeling, he dedicated his manion to the cause of Literature and Art. His house was for many days, it may be said in possession of the amateurs; and the noble hospitality with which he entertained the distinguished andience of Friday week could not be exceeded even in Devonshire House.

The play began at half-past nine—her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Princes alto Princes and Princes and Princes and Princes and Sutheriand, a veritable Koh-1-noor; there was the "Iron Duke," in his best temper; there was Macaniay, Chevalier Bunsen, van der Weyerthemselves authors; in fact all the highest representatives of the rank sadors.

It is not our intention to enter upon a description of the play, so fully

seatty, and genius of this wonderful England, and her foreign Ambasdors.

It is not our intention to enter upon a description of the play, so fully
eated by our morning contemporaries—a play that has already passed
to the hands of all the reading world. The play is, in the best possible
sie, declicated to the Duke of Devonahire, "I have is, in the best possible
sie, declicated to the Duke of Devonahire returned to the married that the contraction of the sarried possible
sie, declicated to the Duke of Devonahire returned that the property of the sarried that the same of their brother officer cultivator of art and letters, whom the institution established under
our suspices may shelter from cash parties, and in the case of the order of the court of the same of the

The Duke of Middlessx (Peers attached to the son the Earl of Lottus (alled the First Pretender). The Earl of Lottus (alled the First Pretender). The Mr. Dadlay Costello, Mr. Charles Diokeng, Mr. Shadowly Softhead, a young gentleman from the City, friend and double to Lord Winnot. Mr. Hardman, a rising Member of Parliament, and achierent to Sir Robert Walpole.

Sir Geoffrey Thornside, a gentleman of good family and estato.

adherent to Survey of the Control of Survey of

Hodge, Servant to Sir Geoffrey Thornside

Paddy O'Sullivan, Mr. Fallen's Landlord

Mr. David Fallen, Grub-street, Author and Pam
Mr. David Fallen, Grub-street, Author and Pamrongbow, Sir John Bruin, Coffee-house Loungers, Drawers, Newsmen, Watchmen, &c. &c.

watchmen, occ. occ.

wowns.
Lucy, daughter to Sir Geoffrey Thornsida . Mrs. Compton.
Barbara, daughter to Mr. Easy . . . Miss Ellen Chaplin.
The Silent Ludy of Deadman's Lane.

Lucy, daughter to Sir Geoffrey Thornaids

Barbara, daughter to Mr. Easy

The Sileut Lady of Deadman's Lane.

The Royal party paid the deepest attention to the progress of the play' her Majesty frequently leading the applause. And when the curtain fell upon the three hours' triumph, her Majesty rose in her box, and by the most cordial demonstration of approval, "commanded" (for such may be the word) the re-appearance [of all the actors, again to receive the Royal approval of their efforts. Nor did the Queen and Prince merely bestow applause. Her Majesty took seventeen places for herself, visitors, and suite; and, further, as a joint contribution of herself and the Prince, headed the list of subscriptions with £150, making the sum total of £223. It is said that the receipts of the night exceeded £1000. Another representation at Devonshire House takes place on Tuesday, the admission being £2. The Duke throws open his house, and a bail will follow the comedy, and a new farce written for the occasion, called Mr. Nightingale's Diary," a farce in which Charles Diskens and Mark Lemon have principal characters. Both these gentlemen are admirable actors. It is by no means amateur playing with them. Dickens seizes the strong points of a character, bringing them out as effectively upon the stage as his pen undyingly marks them upon paper. Lemon has all the case of a finished performer, with a capital reliah for comedy and broad farce.

It has been rumoured that the Company of Guild and Literature will act one night in the City, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. This would be worthy of the Mayor and Prince merchants of that city which distanced all competitors in its offer for the autograph of Shakspeare—an immortal bit of writing, we hope, more endurable medication to receive, as they have received, such general sympathy and commendation. Of course, there are a few snarlers. But when experiment has flushed into senses of the career, they have ever deveted one tithe of the time (and time is generally th

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Revision of the Constitution continues to occupy all minds in political circles both in Paris and the provinces, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. In the provinces, indeed, great excitement prevails on the subject in topic. In the provinces, indeed, great excitement prevails on the subject in consequences of the exertions made by political partisans to get up a numerous supply of petitions to the Assembly in favour of the Revision, while in the capital the leading journals take a very decided tone for or against the movement. The Constitutionnel, for Instance, is indignant at this open manifestation of assurance, for it is positively certain that every city, town, and village through France will rise in favour of a prolongation of Louis Rapideon's powers. On the other hand, the National offers resistance to the propestion, attacks of M. Polignes and the collegances the Republic all the same way as the attacks of M. Polignes and the collegances the Republic and the same way as the attacks of M. Polignes and the collegances where the Constitution with a view to a restoration of the Monarchy. Such a bold declaration, the Legtimists think, will be sufficient to arouse the nation from one end to the other in behalf of Henri V. The central committee of the Electoral Union, at its meeting on Monarday, decided 170 to 3, that, in accordance with the wishes of the district committees, a petition should be signed and presented to the Assembly in favour of a liverism of the Constitutions.

he forguseussons over the Minister of Justice has been charged with the portfolio of Finance, during the temporary absence of M. Fould.

The Custom's receipt for April last amounted to 600,000f. above those of the corresponding month of 1850.

PARTITION.

UNITED STATES.
ser been received from New York, from which we save been received from New York, from which we Southers Rights Association Convention," at which med, and 43 delegates present, had been organized, se question of adherence to the Union or secession expensed an opinion in the Convention had expressed an opinion in the Convention of the Convention o

CANADA.

rador, on Jamaica, vid New York, dated May 1, the oholera some districts of the colony, in Hayti against Fanstin I. had been effectually suppressed.

All Bombay there is an unusual amount of public works. The railway works are progressing favourably. A breakwater is being constructed in connexion with the dockyard. Tanks and wells are being sunk in all directions, and between 3000 and 4000 workmen are employed by the Board of Conservancy in carrying out municipal improvements.

out municipal improvements.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong Kong are to March 30th. Chuy-Apoo, the imputed murderer of Captain Da Costa and Lioutenant Dwyer, in February, 1849, was tried on the 10th of March, when the Jury returned a verdict of manisaughter, and he was sentenced by the Judge to transportation for life. On the night of the 37th, however, he succeeded in strangling himself.

Considerable shipments of Chinese coolies still continue to be made to the west coast of America and to the Sandwich Islands.

We learn from Casion that two American gentlemen, returning from an exceeded of the control of the stransportation of the strangling himself.

The Governor-General of Manilla (Spanish colony) had left that settlement, with a force of about 5000 men, for the Sooloo Jaiands in the Eastern Archipelago, for the purpose of destroying the pirates which infested those parts. Accounts from Manilla state, that, on the 28th January, an attack had been made by the Governor-General on the forts at Sooloo, which resulted in their capture, together with 140 pieces artillery and other munitions of war. The Sultan and many of the inhabitants had fied to the interior. The loss on their side is not stated. That of the attacking force was about 120 killed and wounded. The defences of the hand have been demolished, and the surrounding country laid waste. The Spanish authorities do not intend to retain possession of the Island.

decences or the isand have been demoished, and the surrounding country laid waste. The Spanish authorities do not intend to retain possession of the island.

The advices from the Australian colonies by the India mail are highly important. A meeting of delegates from all the colonies had been held at Melbourne, on the 27th of January last, when an association was formed, called "The Australian League," the object of which is sufficiently described in the following solumn engagement subscribed to by the members:—

1. That they engage not to employ any person hereafter arriving under sentence of the colonies of the may be consistent with religious or natural objections, and fellowship (so far as may be consistent with religious or and recourse, and fellowship (so far as may be consistent with religious or antural objections) and the colonies who may be found advocating or endeavouring to procure the transportation of British convicts to the Australasian "And, lastly. That they solumny songers with each others to support but their "And, lastly. That they solumny songers with each others to support the transportation of when the colonies were the colonies of the colonies who may be found advocating the theory of the colonies who may be found advocating the theory of the colonies who may be found advocating the colonies who may be found advocating the colonies who have the colonies who they are colonies of the colonies who have the colonies who have the colonies who they be colonied to the colonies who have the colonies of the colonies who they are colonies the colonies who the colonies who the colonies who the colonies who the colonies who

colonies.

"And, lastly, That they solemnly engage with each other, to support by their advice, their money, and their countenance, all who may suffer in the lawful promotion of this cause; and that they will never desolve this league until the transportation of convicts to these colonies shall entirely cease."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOOSEY v. JEFFREYS,-COPYRIGHT.

BOOSEY v. JEFFREYS.—COPYRIGHT.

On Treesday, in the Exchrones Chambers, at the Sitting in Error, before Lord Campbell and Justices Patteon, Maule, Coloridge, Cresswell, and Tailound, judgment was delivered by Lord Campbell in this case, which has excited much attention in the literary and musical world. From the statement of his Lordship on the occasion, we glean the following facts:—"The well-known open of "La Sonnambula" was composed by Bellini, at Milan in February, 1831; on the 19th of that month, Bellini, duty complying with all the forms required by the law of Linus, assigned his copyright in the opera to Signor Riccordi, a Milanese; in June 19th of the Control of the Control of the Sonday, the Linus of the Control of the Con

right." as that subshing in worsa in creat Britain, acquires no On Tugsday Lord Campbell and the Court of Error reversed this judg "After listening." said his Lordship, "to a very learned argument, we are opinion that the evidence was sufficient be entile the plaintiff to a verd both the issues, and therefore there must be a venire de novo (new trial). Court, he continued, saw no sufficient reason for thinking that it was the is on of the Legislature to exclude foreigners from the benefits of the sta

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

No successor has as yet been appointed to take the command of the Nore, in the room of Vise-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C.B., but it is the general impression the Captain Hon. Montague Shopkord (1823), commanding the Trafalgar, 120, will hoist a broad pendant, and take the temporary com-

the Tyrdayar, 120, will hoist a broad pendant, and take the East India House, mand.

On Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., the new Commanders, in-chief of the fores on the Madras establishment, was appointed second member of council at the presidency of Fort St. George.

The ROYAL NAVY.—The total number of flag-officers, captains, commanders, and heutenants respectively, now on full pay, is as follows:—Fiag-officers, It captains, 76 : commanders, 59; lieutenants, 433. Of the first time as captains to entitle them to their flag, there are 54; and, of the second hundred, 54.

The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have approved of the erection of new schools in Woolwich, to be constructed two stories in height, in

The yearly return of the expenditure for the relief of the poor in Ireland, in 163 unions, to the 29th of September last, shews the grees amount to be £1,430,108, of which £710,945 was for in-door relief, £18,769 for ent-seer relief, and the enormous sunt of £509,875 for salaries of officers. &s.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-MONDAY.

inc. If they gave the franchise to £10 houses, they ought, on the taxation and representation should go together, to extend the tax of the limits of the franchise.
observations from the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Berners, Lord id Earl Grey, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HATTER, a new writ was ordered to issue for Clackman-tan and Kinross, in the room of General Sir William Morison, deceased.

Lord Duncan wished to know when a bill relating to the Commissioners of were would be laid on the table of the House?

Sig G, Gast replied, that it was impossible at that moment to state when it Mr. Firzanor hoped that whenever it was presented full opportunity would given for discussion.

THE KANCHO WARD.

Mr. Firzho'r hoped that whenever it was presented full opportunity would given for discussion.

Mr. Hums asked whether there would be any objection to produce the distatch last received from the Cape, stating the charges of the Kaffic war? He distance will be any objection to produce the distance will be used of £300,000.

Mr. Hawzs said, if the hon. member would put the question to-morrow, he ould give a reprinted whether commissioners had been appointed to inquire to the situates of Kaffraria?

Lord J. Results replied that commissioners would be appointed to go as asstant commissioners to the Cape to inquire into the sifiars of Kaffraria?

Lord J. Results replied that commissioners would be appointed to go as asstant commissioners to the Cape to inquire into the sifiars of Kaffraria; but was not intended to supersede Sir Harry Smith. It was always intended to mad persons from this country to the Cape.

Mr. Rossucca saked, would the noble Lord give the Honse a description of he powers to be given to these commissioners—the powers respecting peace and ard for instance.

or instance.

rd J. RUSSELL answered that he would consider. The persons that would
nt out would be assistant-commissioners.
ROSECCS: Will the assistant-commissioners have power to make peace?

rd J. RUSSELL: Sir Harry Smith is the Commissioner.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

use went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill;

THE EUCLESIASTICAL TITLES Assumption Bill; the House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill; Bernal in the chair.

a the first usual formal notice put by the Chairman, "That this bill be read

come to; but he hoped they would be allowed to proceed with the considerof the clauses of the bill.

E Earl of ARUNDLE and SURREY seconded the motion of Mr. Reynolds. The
as now a wholly different one from what it had been, and there had been
me whistever given for understanding it in its present form.

I tossure was of a similar opinion, and appealed to the law officers of the
nato say whether it was possible that the House could understand the bill
se short time which had been given for its consideration, since the extensive
athons which had been made in it.

Galabrows opposed the motion of Mr. Reynolds, because it was, in his
on, a breach of the bad bargain which the hon, gentleman and his friends
and on Friday night. He thought, however, that some days ought to
for the consideration of the bill; and at all events the law officers of the
n ought to state to the House the nature and scope of the alterations which
been made for now the third time, and the effect they would be likely to
nee in operation.

tion that the preamble be postponed,
And enforced the necessity for giving time for consideration before

or considerable further discussion on the point,

G. Garr asid he would assent to the Chairman reporting progress, as he
stood several hour members intended to give notice of amendments, which
ught a fair reason for delay. He would, therefore, further postpons the
so of the bill in committee until Friday.

House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave

to sit again on Friday.

NEW FOREST DEER.

Lord Sermous obtained leave to bring in a bill to extinguish the right of the Crown to deer in the New Forest, and for other purposes; which was read a first

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL moved that the Earl of Arundel and Surrey be dis-

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Boyal assent was given, by commission, to the Servants and Apprentices Bill, and a long list of public and private bills.

GRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT AND PREVENTION OF OFFENCES BILLS.

Lord CAMPERLE brought up the report of the select committee, and moved the order of the day that these bills should pass through a committee of the House. They now extended to Ireland, and he had received a suggestion from Lord Chief Justice Clerk that they should also include Scotland. A separate bill, however, would be more desirable; and he would either bring it in, or assist the Lord-Advocate in passing such a measure, if he would bring it forward.

The bills then severally passed through committee, and were reported to the

In reply to Lord Wharnchiffs, Earl Garx stated the reasons that had induced the Government to send ou wo commissioners to South Africa, to assist the Governor under the pending ifficulties on the Kaffarain frontier. A commission of inquiry had been sug-ssted, but it was considered that step was inadvisable at the present moment them it might linefere with the operations necessary to meet an existin

15. ord Campbell brought up the report with the amendments of the Re of Assurances Bill, which was received, after some discussion shared by a Colchester and Lord Beaumont.
16. Property-tax Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TURSDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—PURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Hayres, a new writ was issued for the election of a new member for the borough of Harwich, in the room of Mr. Prinsep, unseated.

ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Herwood gave notice, that, on the 6th of June, he would make a motion with regard to the qualifications for admission to the universities of Oxford and

Journ over the "Derby Lay" to Thur-day.

TRANSPORTATION.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sir W. MOLENWORTH, after presenting several numerously sign and Diemen's Land, praying for the discontinuance of the action, supported the prayer of the petitioners with an etab

was counted out (there being only 33 members present) at half-

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

Majority for the second reading.

The bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred t mittee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WHIT.

On the motion of Mr. CURMING BRUCE, a new writ was ordered for the county of Arguli, in the room of Mr. Duncan MacNell, who had accepted the effice of one of the Judges in S-cottand.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUIY.

Lord R. GROSYENOR announced that it was not his intention to bring forward his motion on this subject.

Mr. WILSON PATTER MY wed that the Islington Cattue Market Bill be referred to the Committee on Smithfield Market Removal Bill.—Agreed to.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

Mr. T. DUNCOMER gave notice, that, on going into Committee on this Bill, he should move that the first clause be postponed until the House be in possession of the brief, rescript, or letter apostolic on which the said clause is founded.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

EWART said the purpose of his motion had been answered by the discribed it had given rise to, and he would not, therefore, put the House public of dividing upon it.

motion was accordingly withdrawn with leave.

EGULAR EDUCATION.

W. J. Fox then rose pursuant to notice, to move that it was expedie

the motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned:

FIRE.—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

At an early hour on Sunday morning last, a fire of very calamitous charac, ter occurred at the Rose and Crown public-house, Love-lane, Lower Thumestreet, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Harvey. Four lives were lost on the occasion, and the only survivor has been most seriously injured. The spot is scarcely more than 200 yards from the scene of the catastrophe which took place on Saturday, in Graccehurch-street.

in obscurity.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Payne opened an inquest at the Coal Exchange
Tavern, St. Mary-st-fill, when the facts above given were deposed to, and the
inquest was adjourned for a week, to admit of hearing the servant's evidence.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—FATAL AND SERIOUS INJURY TO LIFE.

On the Midland Railway, at Clayerose, near Chesterfield, a collision of a frightful nature fook place on Monday night, by which two gentlemen were killed on the spot, and some fourteen or fifteen persons seriously wounded. The express train which starts from London at 5 P.M., leaves Derby at 5 S.P.M. About we minutes after the express train left the Derby station, it was followed by a good's train. The former necessarian left the Derby station, it was followed



THE DERBY DAY.

RANDOM NOTES ABOUT THE TURF AND TURF MATTERS.

GREAT as the glories of the Crystal Palace undoubtedly are-teening with contributions of beauty, of luxury, of marvelions device, from all parts of the world—still, even these must yield the palm for the nonce to the more stapendous pageantry, and the weightier and wider-spread interest of a "Derby Day." To the foreigner, at least, who visits our shores in honour of the Great Exhibition of 1851, we venture to say, that not all the varied and heart-moving splendour of the inauguration day, not all the wonders of wealth and ingenuity crowded of the inauguration may, not set the wongers or weather and ingeniary countries within the walls of the Glass Muscum, can present anything to compete in suggestive attributes with the picture presented by the Downs of Epsom, and the various roads leading to them, on Wednesday morning last, and the accomplishment of the all-important incident which brought them together. The very sight of so many thousands (we were going to say hundreds of thousands) of human beings of all ranks massed together upon that broad-backed mountain range; the unity of purpose and of object which engrossed their every thought and power of consciousness as with a spell; the tremendous and long-protracted shout rolling and swelling along the serried ranks, with which the pent-up feelings and aspirations of months found relief upon the eventful moment of that one day : the whole must have presented to a stranger, witnessing it for the first time, a scene which the most stupendous exertions of creative fancy could never have pre-conceived-a scene, the moral effect of which no words can realise.

many a long day; some from men who lose now as they have always lost, and yet so infatuated with their favourite "sport," that, in the face of ruin, they cannot refuse to cheer the honest exertions of a good horse.

Up goes the number; and, as in cold white on black up it goes, how many long-cherished visions of fortunes to be made or retrieved vanish. How many anxious hearts in far-distant homesteads are hanging in suspense about that yet unseen talisman which is to restore home to its long absent comforts, or to break up that struggling home for ever. And beneath the devil-me-care manner of many in that crowd, in the hoarse accents of many a laugh and cheer which Trees from it, can we discover no recognition of that far-off mis-ry of which they are the authors, and are to be the helpless sharers? Alt all is not joy on a perby bay. Would this it sexperience might cone and teach many whom fate is already dragging within the dangerous influence of turf speculation.

But to quit moralising. Rightly to enter into the spirit of this extraordinary national solemnity - for such, without exaggeration, it may be called-it must be chances of the Derby Day award, in the shape of bets, to some more favoured borne in mind, that, with an Englishman, horse-racing is almost a sort of religious mystery -- a race-horse as much an object of idolatry as the bull is with the

head-quarters of turf-speculation, as it is called, are, undoubtedly, the Subscription-rooms at Tattersall's. Here the aristocracy of the land, the owners of large stude of horses, meet the book-makers, who bet about them in thousands and tens of thousands, and give the mot dordre as to the odds of the day, for the tens by thousands, and give the more account as to the odds of the cap, for the guidance of minor operators elsewhere. But this is only the centre of the great circle; it is not the circle itself, whose circumference extends wherever an Englishman may meet an Englishman. For, not only in London and through-out England, but in the colonies, in foreign states, on ship-board, on the wide Pacific, the dates of the great "meetings" of the season are religiously treasured in the Englishman's memory, together with the names of the probable compein the Engisement's memory, together with the mane of the product competitions, and bets laid upon the result with the same zest and the same affectionate interest as if the parties were actually on the spot. In fact, is not every club-house a little Tatteralls—every pot-house a "Corner," in which "knowing ones," in threadbare coats and shoes down at heel, boast of an amount of judgment and private information upon events past and to come, which makes one wonder that they have not long ago made their fortunes and retired from business. At the soiries of the great, between the quadrille and the close-following polks, wearied with the stereotyped commonplaces about the last opera, how charmingly does With the stereotypet common paces are the last of the last of the out fair partner throw life into the discourse, by inquiring who is now the favourite for the Derby?—nay, perhaps even making a bet—in gloves, of course -in support of her opinion in the matter. In the City, after concluding a Ay, the moral effect. For, let us not suppose that all thisse cheers come from the habitually lucky, who is "right" now as half-a-dozen waisfoosts, in satisfaction, or, at least, in abstement, of his bill always; some from men who have got a "turn of luck" for the first time this filed and delivered last Christmas, in a very deferential tone, asks you if you bargain in iron or corn, how naturally comes the inquiry, just before parting can put him upon a good thing for the Derby? — which, of course, you do to the best of your judgment. Barristers, in the robing-room and in the itervals of repose between the cross-examination of witnesses, learnedly canvass the pretensions of each new popular nag. Physicians, as they consult about the fact of some struggling member of humanity, can yet find time to laterchange a passing note about the health of the favourite. And let any clumsy blunderer propose to fix an appointments on business with any sane and respectable person for the Wednesday in the Epsom week, and see with what a look of astonishment and scorn he will be reminded that "It's the Derby Day !" Does not the House of Commons adjourn over the Derby Day? Is not all London deserted on the Derby Day? Have not anxious deputations from all corners of the country poured up to the sacred hill of Epsom on the Derby Day, and tribute too, should the fatts be adverse—tribute of the last shilling in pocket, which the children of Fortune?

Why the race for the Derby is so much more important than any other event glous hystery a fixe-more as mean more important than any other event.

Why have race for one Derry is a more more important than any other event.

Why have race for one Derry is a more more important than any other event.

Of the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. This fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is not conof the kind book a perfect code of mythology. The fantasy is society, every walk in life, every age, extending even to the softer sex. The the preparations for it have been spread; the care, the money, the skill, which

have been lavished upon the education of the candidates, the accidents which have in many cases thwarted the most honest exertions and dashed the brightest hopes, and, finally, the charm which always hangs about events long pending in the womb of time, and in the decision of which, after all, chance, mere chance, must necessarily have a large share.

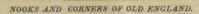
The amount of the stakes of the present Derby may be judged of from the number of horses in the original entry, 195 (in some Derbys the entry has been large, once showing as many as 239 candidates), who will all pay a forfeit—that is, those who do not run, of £25 each, making for absentees alone nearly £5000. Those which run, pay an extra £25, or £50 in all; so that the stakes this year will amount to upwards of £5500. But this is the smallest part of the pecuniary considerations involved in this great speculative transaction. Two years ago, these 195 horses, then yearlings, were entered, and we may reasonably suppose were each in its owner's estimation considered to have a possible chance of winning. What sums of money have been spent upon their training since (the usual cost of a race-horse in training being estimated at £100 a year); what sums risked from time to time in backing them at long odds, upon the discovery of some promise of ability; what disappointment of individual hopes and cares, as, one by one, these interesting creatures have broken faith in their promises—shown themselves incompetent for the great struggle for which they had once been thought worthy; and so diminishing the lists of candidates, that, on the day of running, out of nearly 200 horses entered two years ago, not more than twenty or five-and-twenty (sometimes the runners have been as few as half that number) will come to the post and contest the laurels of the year.

The mystery of horse-racing, per se, confining the term to that which concerns the rearing and training and riding of race-horses, is a science, in three distinct branches, of which a modern Encyclopædia would not contain the details, nor a whole life suffice to master the practice. Shall we attempt, therefore, in this paper, to give an idea of either? Certainly not; for, after many years patient study, all we know about it is that we know nothing, to borrow the epigrammatic phraseology of an ancient philosopher whose name we cannot be supposed to recollect at this moment, seeing it is not cannot be supposed to recoiled at this moment, seeing it is not in the entry for the Derby. But we may still have our little say and our little investment upon the race, as a betting transaction, with just as much confidence and relf-importance as if we were the owner of half the horses. This, indeed, is horse-racing, in the popular sense; for, except at "the Perby," the major part of the denizens of "the sporting world," as they constitute themselves, have never seen a race or a race-horse, and yet know all their names, and their pedigrees, and their public performances, and their private trials, and the state of their health, and of their temper, and their owners' intentions, and the "movements of the stables" in which they are, and the movements at "the Corner" respecting them, as if they had constantly been in their company. Indeed, it sometimes happens, that your sporting man, in the person of some bewildered attoracy's clerk, or

under his especial patronage, that, although he has never seen the colour of its tail, he almost believes it to belong to himself, simply because he has invested two crowns, one on the top of the other, in backing him for a great coming event. There are some jurists of the public press, moreover, who would seem to sanction such impressions, having very deliberately laid it down as law, "crowner's law," that although the man who bred or purchased the horse, and pays for his keep and training, and the stakes he may lose, and other little incidental etceteras, is its nominal owner, the animal is in reality public property, and should be made to run upon all occasions whether he can or will, just to satisfy the prejudices of those who have honoured him by supporting his pretensions in the market. The soundness of this doctrine has not yet been authoritatively established by the Court of Queen's Bench; but a little more than a twelvemonth ago it was incidentally involved in a case gravely argued before the Court of Chancery, as to whether a certain horse-Boling broke to wit-should be compelled to run, and run his best, for the last year's Derby, in spite of the supposed predilections and wishes of its owner to the contrary. And to the great contentment of the public, the decision was in the affirmative, and Bollingbroke ran but did not win. To return to the subject of betting: it must be obvious, that, if I back a horse

for the Derby, twelve months before the race, at long odds, say 500 to 10, and that horse dies, or goes wrong in the interim, I must either lose my £10, or back another horse for the chance of winning. So, also, if I back one horse, the best in any rarticular stable, we will suppose, and then lear of another as good or better n another stable, I am tempted to back that horse also; and so on with a dozen more, picking, as I fondly flatter myself, the most likely horses of the whole entry. But, whilst my information, or judgment, or caprice, or good lack may occasion my backing the winner amongst this numerous lot, there are hundreds of others who are not so fortunate-hundreds, ay, thousands, who, amongst them, back almost every horse in the entry, at odds not of 196 to 1. as they would, supposing the horses had remained at a level chance, but at odds much shorter—at 50, 40, 30—sy, 10 and 5 to 1. Notably, two horses, Grecian and Mountain Deer, have been backed for enormous sums, in the course of the winter and spring, at 5 and 6 to 1 respectively; neither of which, for many weeks past, has been considered to have the remotest chance of winning. As a natural consequence of their decline, other horses have come into equal, and even better favour: two being at 5 and 4 to 1; besides dozens that have been at 12, Now, only imagine the balance account of the man who should have laid all these odds; that is, who should have steadily backed the chances of "the field" against each of these particular favourites of the day, It must stand to reason, requiring little calculation to prove it, that he must receive, in bets lost to him, much more than he will have to pay, even should one of the heavily-backed favourites win; whilst, should an "outsider," or nonfavourite horse win, his gains will be proportionably greater, inasmuch as the larger stakes on the favourite, instead of the smaller stakes upon the outsider, will go to swell the credit-side of his account. To make this position clear by illustration: if I have laid 500 to 100 against A, and 500 to 10 against B, of nervous tailor perhaps, is so infetuated about the horse which he has taken course I would rather B won than A, because I should receive £100 instead of



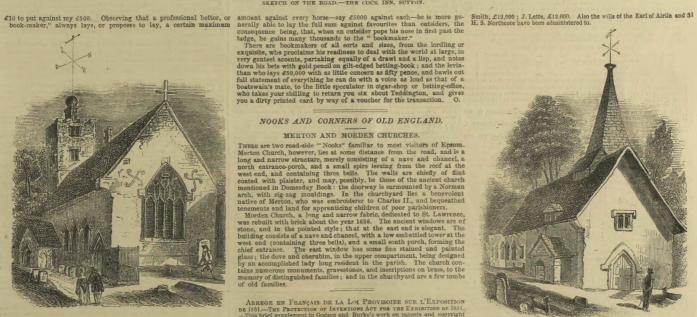


MERTON AND MORDEN CHURCHES.

MERTON AND MORDEN CHURCHES.

THESE are two road-aide "Nooks" familiar to most visitors of Epsom.
Merton Church, however, lies at some distance from the road, and is a long and narrow structure, merely consisting of a nave and chancel, a north entrance-porch, and a small spire issuing from the roof at the west end, and containing three bells. The walls are chiefly of flint costed with plaister, and may, possibly, be those of the ancient church mentioned in Domesday Book: the doorway is surmounted by a Norman arch, with sig zag mouldings. In the churchyard lies a benevolent native of Merton, who was embroiderer to Charles II., and bequeathed tenements and land for apprenticing children of poor parishioners.

Morden Church, a long and narrow fabric, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt with brick about the year 1638. The ancient windows are of stone, and in the pointed style; that at the east end is elegant. The building consists of a nave and chancel, with a low embattled tower at the west end (containing three bells), and a small south porch, forming the chief entrance. The east window has some fine stained and painted glass; the dove and cherubim, in the upper compartment, being designed by an accomplished lady long resident in the parish. The church contains numerous monuments, gravestones, and inscriptions on brass, to the memory of distinguished families; and in the churchyard are a few tombs of old families.





MORDEN CHURCH.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

indades (Hainteet) Faris at 2002—21. Suggest the Mr. J. Clark's Elect Woodcors Stakes of 10 save sech, with 100 added.—Mr. J. Clark's Elect houses, 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Filtr (Kitchener), 2. Haarncors Pars of 250 (Handlesp).—Mr. Formby's Teeswater (R. odd), 1. Mr. Prinkald's Thornhill (Kodney), 2.

rood), I. Mr. Drinkald's Thornhill (Rodney), 2.

WEDNESDAY.—THE DERBY.

all-eventful day dawned anspiciously; and, though the sky was a little
st throughout the greater part of the morning, the rain held off. An imconcourse of people, as usual, were upon the ground, indeed we have
k known a fuller Derby day. Amongst the more distinguished of those
twere the Dake and Duchese of Nemours, Prince Henry of the Netherthe Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, Lords Waterford,
start, Stanley, Eghinon, Zetland, Granville, Giascow, and Enfield March,
Hawley, Sir W. Coddington, Sir H. Campbell, Sir R. Peol, Col. Peel, &c.
betting was solrited, and the number of runners greater by one than on

... wilkinson mariborough Buck ... (G. Whitehouse) 2
Lord Enfald's Hernandez ... (S. Mann) 4
Hernandez -7 to 1 agst Prime Minister—15 to 1 agst Constellation—15 to 1 agst Residente—15 to 1 agst Enfance—16 to 1 agst LamarLaman 1000 to 15 agst any other. 1 agst Enfance—50 to 1 agst LamarLaman 1000 to 15 agst any other. 1 agst Enfance—50 to 1 agst LamarLaman 1000 to 15 agst any other. 1 agst Enfance—50 to 1 agst LamarLaman 1000 to 15 agst any other. 1 agst Enfance—50 to 1 agst Aribet
Leson Town Flate of 08 sovs.—Lord Stanley's Croupier (Charlton), 1. Mr.
Dougla's Leybourne (A. Pavis), 2.
The Great Elemberton Flate of 100 sovs.—Mr. Jones's Innthe (Precce), 1.
Captain Archadi's Baddog (N. Treen), 2.
The Carew Stakes of 3 sovs such, with 40 added.—Mr. Hornsby's The Old
Pox (C. Hornbey, Jun.), 1 Mr. Burges's Handsome Doe (Burn), 2.
The Durans Stakes.—Theorem 11 LEAD's in Waiting, 2.
The Grand Stake Plate.—Bullet Girl, 1. Narcissus, 2.
The Conham Flate.—Dulcet, 1. Teoswater, 2.

Sunday, May 25.—Princess
Monday, 26 St.
June 1

SUNDAY, May 25.—Princess Helenaborn. Dr. Paley died, 1808. MONDAY, 26.—St. Augustin, first Archbishop of Canterbury, died. TUSBAY, 27.—Trinity Ferm begins. WEDNESDAY, 28.—William Fitt born, 1756. TRUESDAY, 29.—Holy Thursday. Restoration of Charles II. FAIDAY, 30.—Joan of Arc burnt, 181. SATURDAY, 31.—Longth of night 7a. 49m.

O MORE DISPUTES WITH CABMEN.—A beautiful Copper plate MAP of LONDON, arranged to a to ohow at a glance the Correct Cale Forward over the dodon, with the Cab Laws in the English and French Languages.—Sold his SIMPULY and Co.; Smith and con, Strand; and all bookedless. Price 61, in an along make for the weldstand-involved.

PRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Clapham-rise, for the loant, Coulting, and Fducation of Destouts Orphans of both access, of respectable potentials of the place at the ALRON To VEIN, Aid regalo-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th of JUNE must, whole largest K-mide, Eqs., V.P., has kindly consented to prevail.

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Riesau Ships from Folications to Diologue 1985 8 1483 1 1700 1599 1 1000 1599

Theory and Station, May 5, 1651.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIAS.—UN CONVOI SPECIAL parties pour CAMRIDGE TOUS is DIMANGRES à Mait Benre at
à Six Haures du Sorte arrivers à Londres à Holt Reurs moits un Quart, et Rich place à
à Six Haures du Sorte arrivers à Londres à Holt Reurs moits un Quart, et Rich place à
à Six Haures du Sorte arrivers à Londres à Holt Reurs moits un Quart, et Richer
Londres du Robert de Consentier de Chapter de Robert de Consentier de

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEN
SONNTAG vom 4tem MAI, 1851, an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr ein viernei
Morgens nach CAMBRIDGE abgeben, der um fünf Minaten vor 10 daseibst ankommen wird.
Der Zag wird um 6 Uhr Abenda wieder vom da Agplene, mide III nomdon ein vierreit yor acht

Individual Control of the Control of

DOUBLE NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.

*. The LARGE PRINT, given with every copy of the present Number, is intended to form the Frontispiece of the current Volume (XVIII.)

or Replies to Correspondents, see also Fage 465 of the Supplement published with the present Number. In Wotton-ander-Edge Illustration will appear next week. He Report from Welshpool did not reach us in time for insertion. Our Journal of last week it was erroneously stated that Mr. Selous was commissioned to paint a "Panorama" of the Great Exhibition; whereas, Mr. Selous's picture will be the imaguration on May 1.

A large Interior View of the Crystal Palace is in the hands of the Engravers, and will shortly be announced for publication.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—DON GIOVANNI

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SOIREES EXTRAOR-DINAIRSS.—WEDSKEDAY, 38th MAY.—To accompagate the great latter ddie Carlotta Grisi, Mdle Amaria Ferraria, Mdlie Feth Stephi 1, Lameureux, Albertini, Passales, Esthor, MM Charles, Ehris i. The Second BOIRES EXFRAORDINAIRE will take place

defilies Ross, Esper, Julien, Lamesreux, Alperionic Medilles Ross, Esper, Julien, Lamesreux, Alperionic Medilles Ross, Esper, Julien, Lamesreux, Alperionic Medilles Ross, Report Territoric Medilles Research Res

Apartments, and the Albambra.

RENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—

Last wreak of the present season of Comelle and Yandwille.—Mona RAYEL will have
duced a new Conside wandwrille, entitled UN MONBIEUE QUI SUIT LES FREMESS; and a
mow Farce, entitled QUI SE DIAPTER. \$2.DORE.—Mr. MITCHELL begs site to announce
that the augagement of Mdlie RAGHEL will positively commence on MONDAT, JUNE

2.—Score and Stalls, at Mr. MITCHELL's RAGHEL Libery, \$3. Old Sende-tweet; and at the

office open from 11 till 4 daily.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—On MONDATY'S HIPPODROME, MANAGEMENT OF MONDATY'S HIPPODROME, MANAGEMENT OF MONDATY'S HIPPODROME, MANAGEMENT OF MONDATY'S HIPPODROME OF MONDATY'S HIPPODROME OF MONDATY'S HIPPODROME OF MONDATY OF MON

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, JUNE 2d, at the LTERRAY INSTITUTION, Keatish Town, Mr. LOVE will introduce, for the first time here, his TOYAGE to IAMEURO: to be followed by his whistly-sensor and college, worked will be heard from a distance of more than a quarker of a mile from the Rooms, with other Entertainments. Regin at half-past Eight; doors open at Eight. Reserved seate, he for class, 81 collery, i.e.

fore clease, 2s; Gallery, i...

NPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE do Mons, ROBIN

232, Plesadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lesses, Mons, Roths.—Mons, and
bostromage, will continue severy Kvening as Eight of Clock, their Indintable SOREBSE PABIstronger, will continue severy Kvening as Eight of Clock, their Indintable SOREBSE PABIstronger, will continue severy Kvening as Eight of Clock, their Indintable SOREBSE PABIstronger, will continue accept the Commend teler to the Commend teler teler

EXTY OF GENERALY AND FIGHTY, A MAIL-past Two CClock, a Morning Forformance.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.—PRINCESS' CONCRETE ROUP, General Forformance, and present a concrete the Conference of th

FIGURE 1. THE FAIRY QUEEN.—This most interesting and diminutive little child, when here, weighted only 14 points; also is now 14 months old, weights louded, and managemen only 16 inches in beights, here feet are but 8 inches in lengths, the perfect in every limb and feature. May be seen daily from 10 till 1, from 2 till 3, and from the weights of the seen of the s

Well-road.

ALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET,—

The blornm of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places
via. forniampion, by of bluesy, cluster, Tarich, the Tagan, (blurstay, Algrew, Malta, Aire
via Malta, Aire
"Taj Mahil" (the exterior by moniterin, the beauting geleway, and the georgeon interior)
mon open dialy, at 15, 8, and 6 colock. Administration, ia, 26. 604, and 8. Doors open

an hour before each representation.

"THE LARGEST SACRED DIORAMA EVER EXHIBITED

"JERUSALISM and the HOLY LASD." The securacy and beauty of this magnifier of

series of Moving Platters have bone statified by Lord Lindsiey, suther of "Insters from the
Holy Land," as well as by many other eminent travellers who have visited Palestine
Holy Land," as well as by many other eminent travellers who have visited Palestine
LET, ambre of "Weiks about Jerusslem" &c. New Exhibiting Paily, with spinoid Mu
LET, ambre of "Weiks about Jerusslem" &c. New Exhibiting Paily, with spinoid Mu
settlement of the Company of the Company

BONDON WOALD-ATTIFFF CRESSORIES.

BONDON WARD'S PANORAMA at DERBY and DUBLIN.—
BONDON WARD'S PANORAMA AT DERBY and DUBLIN.—
BONDON WARD'S PANORAMA AT DERBY AND ONLY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

TOURISTS GALLERY.—MR. CHARLES MARSHALLS GRAT MOVING DIORMA, LARGE HALL LEICENTER-SQUARE (Liwvoor the special content of the special conte

District of the Continent of Schildides, of Freedrey, Brown, Schildides, and Freedrey, Brown, Schildides, and Schildides, and

in London Box will give the control of the cold Seminambulit who speak every inCHITTE STREET, eds. In Mandon Finite is the cold Seminambulit who speak every inCHITTE STREET, and the cold of the

Reserved Seats, 34.

INERALOGY and GEOLOGY.—MR. TENNANT, Min
Andget to by Majorty, introde giving, in the most he of UNF, a short coarse of The
LECTURE's was MNEERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of
application of Mineral Solutaness in the Arts —Pressons wishing to join the Class are a
quested to sent dute mass to the TENNANT, 40, 84 stand, London.

VAUNHALL.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.—The Equation Talent in the World.—First appearance of Madama Lejaser Pauline Gozento and MONDAY, MAY 25th, who, together with Mulle Padnyrs Annandes, will appear every evening.—Stupendous Picture. "The Temphs of congradient Firewisk by Budy "Concert and Batt.—Mons, Advan and its set

MISS CATHERINE HAYES, Mdlle. Zerr, Mdlle. Graum
Miss Brown, Herr Reichart, and M. Stockhassen, will sing at M. ERNST'S CON
The most colebrated instrumental performers will be engaged for this occasion. Part

the directed to it. Distris, 31, Cranbourn-strox, Ledward to rown on the 5th. All lotters

M. ERNST'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVEN

IN. JUN, JUNE 2.-Vocalists: Miss C. Hayer. Mille Even, Mills Gramman, Mirowas, Herr Reichart, M. Stockhansen, &c. M. Ernst will perform Benhown's Granbonerto. Signor Patul and other colebrated instrumentalities are engaged. The Order will be selected from the Italian Operas and Philharmonic. Tickets and Stalls at CRAMEI STAR, and Co. 8, 201, Regumentary I and dispersal multipalities.

will be selected from the Italian Operae and Philharmonic. Tickets and Stalis at Calaide Ballat, and Co. 8, 201, Reguent-sterned; I and all pricingla mulcicaliers.

M. R. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT,—Mr. JOHN PARRY Will give his NOTER, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEINES-DAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at the TOWN HALL, CAMPRIDOE; on Friday, May, at Lynn; and on Weinessey and Thursday, May 38 and 32, at the Ameniby Ikoom,

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC

MUTS, Yoral and Instruments, at the shows Hall, on MONIAY FURNISH more: MAY

NOTES, Yoral and Instruments, at the shows Hall, on MONIAY FURNISH more: MAY

only of Messrs. C. Olivier, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and Messrs R. Olivier, 19, Cld Bond
river. Frivate Bonse may be taken at the Hall.

MRS. W. SINCLAIR'S EVENINGS with the SCOTTISH BARDS, MUBIC HALL, Store-street.—Mrs. W. Shokiz will give her fee und flatter instance at the above viceau or FlatLAT EVENING LAY TO, MURICAL EVENING LAY TO, STORE LAY TO, STORE LAY TO, CONTROLLED WITH CONTROLLED LAY TO CONTROLLED LAY T

at the Masic Hall, and at the principal music-shops.

SKETCHES of SOCIAL LIFE,—Mr. JOHN MILES will give his now and original Baitertainment, entitled SKETCHE3 of SOCIAL LIFE; or Lights and Shades of Character, at the New Tolde, on Wednesday, May 78.

M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT,—Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S WILLY SMITH SM

M. R. AGUILAR respectfully announces that h's ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE BOOMS, on WEDNESDAY SVENING, May 20th, 1831.—Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Messent, Mills Grandman, Hart Birch, Miss Carryla, Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Messent, Mills Grandman, Hart Birch, Miss Carryla, Vocalists: And Hert School, Miss Carryla, Vocalists: Miss Carryla, Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Carryla, Vocalists: Miss Carryla, Miss

DHLHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SETH CONCERT will take place on MONDAY.

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210, Regnut-street.

M. USICAL UNION.—FOURTH MATINEE.—TUESDAY,
M. USICAL UNION.—FOURTH MATINEE.—TUESDAY,
soint. (MAT 97th.—Willis's Rooms.—Quartet, Onsiow: Planoforte Quartet. No. 3, Mendelssoint. (MAT 97th.—Willis's Rooms.—Quartet, Onsiow: Planoforte Quartet. No. 3, Mendelssoint. (MAT 97th.—Willis's Rooms.—Quartet, Onsiow: Planoforte Quartet, Onsiow: Quart

CHOKAL FUND.—The Committee beg to acquaint the patrons of an auberibers, that their annual BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the HAOVER-SQUARE ROCKS, on MONDAY Evening, June 16, 1815, when a performance of Hander's MEGRAL WILL BE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Tavers, and of Mr. W. W. Ohice, Secretary and Collector, 71, Admirat-terrace, vaux has independent and property of the propert

BROIL AND RESERVE COMMINE.

M. R.S. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE,
—WILLION RODAG. King-street, 8. Lancety. Mr. MITCHELL respectfully asnounces that Mrs. PANNY KE MOST.

BRADINGS at the ERIO of the MONTH. Final Arrangements.—Erder, May 33. "Firland

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BRADINGS at the STATE of the MONTH. Final Arrangements.

Final Property of the STATE of the Month of the STATE of the STATE

party, Window.

THE MONUMENT, the interior having been cleansed and
pointed throughout, is OPEN for public INSPECTION, from Eight in the mountil dask. Admission to the Gallery, from whence an unequalled View of Londz as a

until dusk. Admission to the Gallery, from whomes an unequality live of honor and the adjacent country may be obtained. 3d each person.

PRIDGEWATER GAILLERY,—Cards to view the Bridge-British of the Cards of the C

dally, nearly 100 ingenious deposits from the Gas-fitter Association, showing the gra-mony in Cocking by Gas, with perfect ventilation, as well as its applicability to other purposes; and also a great variety of other models and works of art recently depos from being the features include Minick, by Friedrich prosterons, 1492, &c. &c. —Open Berning and freeling—Adalbades in the prosterons of the prosterons of the Berning and freeling—Adalbades in the Shill LILING;—DR. KAHN'S bright and ARTOMIGAL MUSRUM; exhibited as the GHARD EXHIBITION IN 135. Orient-street, sixteen down west of Regularicans, in CPS from You in the Hunar will be often on the Control of the

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—
This magnificent Work of Art, constructed by the Duke of Newcastic at a cost of 240 000 1-0 CPR on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY Afternoon only.—By Railway from Waterloo-bridge is one hour.

Tom waternot-sings in one near.

OOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS-PARK.—An ELEPIANT CALF and its mother have been added to the collection, and are exhibited didly i regular with the IHPOOLOGIANUS, pressured by the Vierop of Egypt. The blood of the Collection of the Co

ONE SHILLING 1 on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

CRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING, 1851.—Open of a library of the strength of the strength

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

The following Volumes have already appeared .—

Vol. 1.—BOS WELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON. Vol. 1.

Vol. 2.—NINEVER! or, the Ruined City of the East.

Vol. 3.—The BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS.

Vol. 4.—BOS WELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON. Vol. 2.

On the 31st instant will be ready Volume V., for June,

Or, The OHSO OF HEAVEN.

A Popular Expedition of the Great Discoveries and Theories of Modern Astrony. By O. M. MITCHEL, A.M., Director of the Observatory at Cincinnati, U.S.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

The question of Transportation, brought forward on Tuesday night by Sir William Molesworth, is one that the House of Commons does ill to treat with the discourteey of a count out. Whether considered in all its bearings, or simply in reference to the particular colony of Van Diemen's Land, to which Sir William Molesworth confined it, the question demanded the most respectful attention. When Van Diemen's Land shall take the settlement of the matter into its own hands, as far as its own interests are concerned, the House of Commons and the Government will doubless endeavour of to make amends for the present neglect with which they have a treated the serious grievance and the respectful remonstrance of that secolory. Whether it will not then be too late for the discussion, remains to be seen.

The general question of transportation is one that concerns the home Government in the first instance. Hitherto the proper treatment of the criminal population of this country has been the most puzzling of all the puzzling problems of our civilisation. Our forefathers, not a hundred years ago, had a short and easy method with their felons. To get rid of them, they simply hanged them. It was the most obvious and facile process; and shonbreakers, pickpockets, sheep-stealers, coiners, forgers, and murderers were all subjections. It was rather too clumsy and barbarous, rather too inhuman and unchristian to be tolerated in a society that claimed to be at the head of civilisation. So an improvement took place. As we could not continue the easy process of killing off our thieves, our lawmakers adopted the next most easy means in their power, and shipped them in off to the Antipodes. "We may not strangly you any longer," said the voice of the country, "but we will put fifteen thousand miles between you and us, and trust that we shall see no more of you." This is the system which is still in operation, and which a large number of persons consider the only possible means of deal-ing with our criminal population. There is, however, a th

knowledge, and in morality and religion, the now utterly neglected children of the hopelessly poor and vicious portions of the community.

Sir George Grey, in his reply to the able speech of Sir William Molesworth, deprecated the opening up of this great question. If the House decided, said the Right Honourable Barone, "to sanction the general discontinuance of transportation, it would have to decide what should be done with our criminals." Precisely so; and, although at present it may be inconvenient to enter upon it, there are symptoms of such wide-spread disastisfaction in our colonies, that the Government and legislature will be compelled to grapple with it, whether they like it or not. We have received one strong warning from the Cape of Good Hope. We now receive another, still stronger, from Van Diemen's Land. These colonies tell us plainly that the proper treatment of our criminal population is our business, not theirs; and that they will not any longer permit their territories to be overnu by our refuse, and to be, as Sir William Molesworth strongly—but not inaptly, phrased it—the "cesspools" of our empire.

As regards Van Diemen's Land, the case of the bonest colonists is a very hard one. They have received such shoals and swarms of our most desperate felons, that about two-fifths of the adult male population are estimated to be, or to have been, convicts. At one time the proportion was still greater. "Such," said Sir William Molesworth, "was the perverse insolence of that class, that they had actually threatened to drive out the free settlers as intruders." The world would then behold a new spectacle—"a criminal republic, with liberty of doing wrong, equality of infamy, and fraternity of guilt." The colony of Van Diemen's Land prays that the influx of this criminality into their territory may be stopped, and insists that the Home Government has broken faith with it, in not stopping the system years ago. The Government denies the breach of faith: the Home Government has broken faith with it, in not sto

THE Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee, and, in fact, all the gentlemen who have been concerned in the arrangements of the Great Exhibition, have achieved their arduous task in a manner the most admirable; it may therefore seem ungracious to find fault with them. But even they, with all their claims to the public gratitude, must revertheless not expect that every error of judgment which they may commit shall pass unnoticed; and it is because they have deserved so well of their country, that we feel bound to remonstrate with them on what we must consider their ill-judged refusal to comply with the request of the Exhibitors for a free admission to the Crystal Palace. When it is in

considered, that, without the Exhibitors, there could have been no Exhibition, it seems a little too hard that manufacturers and others, who have expended, many of them, thousands of pounds towards the Exhibition, should have been denied a privilege, which any indifferent person can command for three guineas. Even in the case of those whose contributions to the success of the Exhibition are comparatively trifling, and not worth in money value the price of a season ticket, the Commissioners might be generous enough to take the will for the deed. The Exhibition is so prosperous a concern, that the Commissioners may well afford to look at the request made to them in some other point of view than the vuigar one of money. We notice that, in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioners to grant this simple favour, several meetings of the exhibitors have been held, to bring the case before the public; and we sincerely trust, that, even at this late period, the Royal Commisioners will reconsider the matter. The Exhibition is so popular, that it is a pity that any grievance should be alleged, or any annoyance felt with regard to it, especially by those who have done so much for it as the Exhibitors.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The past week has lacked nething of the courtly hospitality distinguishing that which preceded it. Her Major and the Prince Consort, who, we rejoice to learn, continue in the support of the prince of the prince of the construction of illustrious goests from the Continent since of the prince of the Royal Highnesses the Dukes and Duchess of Saxe-Courty-Gotha Chrother and sister-in-law of Prince Albert), accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, arrived at Buckingham Palace, at a quarter-past twelve o'clock on Saturday, on a visit to the Queen. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen accompanied the Royal party to Buckingham Palace, and afterwards proceeded to Clarence-house, St. James's, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

and sproceeded to Classone-house, St. James's, on a visit to her Royal Highness or Duches of Kent.

On Saturday orening, the Queen, accompanied by the whole of the illustrious sitors at present enjoying the Royal hospitality, honoured the performance at a Royal tailan Opera with their presence.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have paid daily visits to the Great Exhibity, and continue the inspection of its contents with increasing interest.

On Monday the Queen gare a state ball at Bucklingham Plaice, when his Excellency Count Schimmelpennick, Evovy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotenty of the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had an audience of the Queen processes, the contents of the American Country of the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had an audience of the Queen through the Country of the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had an audience of the Queen through the Country of the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had an audience of the Queen through the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had an audience of the Queen through the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had not added the Majesty the King of the Netherlands in the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had not added the Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had not added the Netherlands of the Majesty the King of the Netherlands in the Net

THE QUEEN'S BALL.

On Monday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, to a most rilliant Court, the invitations exceeding 2100. The arrangements were mular to the first reception this season, the entire suite of state salcons eing opened, and brilliantly filluminated with handsome crystal lustress and gilt chandellers. The Garter-room and anter-room at the south end the Picture Gallery were also opened for the accommodation of the numerous actors. The choicest exotics and fragrant flowers were tastefully arranged in a slowe behind the elevated seats reserved for her Majesty and her Royal usus, both in the Ball-room and also in the Throner-room; groups of flowers so adorned the Picture Gallery and the Great Hall. The company began to rrive soon after nine o'clock.

constant and the February and the contract and the company organic bosons are the contract and the contract

the Frince of Leiningen, and his Serene Highnose Frince Edward of Sase-nar.

If Majosty and her august circle passed through the assembled company in rand saloon, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Baily, where Mr. Boose's quadrille band was in attendance. The general circle wed the Queen and Prince Albert and their Royal guests into the Bail-room.

If Majosty opened the bail with his Royal Highnose the Prince of Prussia in drille at the minutes before ten, the set-a-seb being his Royal Highnose the of Sase-Coburg-Gotha and the Duchess of Satherland. The other members Royal party joined in this quadrille, waltzes, and other dances were persit in the bail by Mr. Boose's quadrille band.

Incling afterwards commenced in the Throne-Room, where Jullien's band tationed.

and accordance commenced in the Throne-Room, where Jullien's band attorned.
Into supper was served with regal magnifecence scon after twelve, in the pal Dinner-comp, on long ranges of tables; the splendour of the service heightened by the consummate base of the decorations.
For the supper, on the night of the State Ball, her Majesty and Prince Alexcompanied by their Koyal visitors, returned to the Ball-room, when a and the state of the State Ball, her Majesty and Prince Alexcompanied by their Koyal visitors, returned to the Ball-room, when a and the state of the Ball-room, when a fact was played by Mr. Maskay, her Majesty's player, which was do by the following ladies and gentlemen: —Lord Barriedale and Lady Rausell; Clnny Machenier, the Master of Lowat and Miss Rausell; the Hon. Interteris and Hon. Miss Charteris; Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay, and the Miss Stanley.

Miss Stanley and Prince Albert quitted the Ball-room at an minutes before two of Misself and Prince Albert quitted the Ball-room at an minutes before two exclasses of Brussia, Prince Frederick lam of Prinsia, in Ducke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duckes of Wurtemoury, and the balt erminated. The whole of the brilliant asily had quitted the Palace soon safer three o'clock.

In Marquia of Londonderry, Gold Stick in Waiting, was in attendance upon

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, left London for the Continent on Saturday morning, by express train on the South-Eastern Railway.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball on Friday, the 17th, at Apsiey-house, which was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and all the leading members of the corps diplomatique and aristocracy at present in London. Above 1200 guests responded to the noble and gallant Duke's invitation, and the festivities were prolonged until an advanced hour.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATION.—SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATION.—SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. The Rev. Archdeacon Hale held his visitation at St. Sepulchre's Churchnow-hil, according to annual custom, on Thursday morning. After service, he Archdeacon proceeded from his pew to the communion-table, and when bout to deliver his Charge, discovered that he has not brought it to the comnumion-table. Having asked some one to fetch it from the pew in which he as been seen by Mr. Horne, and several other gentlemen, to be holding it in is hand, it was discovered that it had been removed. All search for his docunet proved furthers. It was asking the pew, two laymen were seen to go into
it, and immediately after alruptly leave the sacred edifics. The cfs little doubt
it, and immediately after alruptly leave the sacred edifics. The cfs little doubt
it these individuals had taken the manuscript away. The venerable Archescon Haie was much agitated, but, after taking a few minute, to collect his
ungiths, he addressed the leavery, asking their kind consideration for the unsual and painful circumstances in which he had been so unexpectedly placed,
and stating, although he could not recollect the exact words of his proposed adress, he would endeavour to give them the substance, which must necessarily
emperfect, when he assured them that, although at a former period of his life
emperfect, when he assured them that.

OXFORD.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INGURY.—In a convocation held on Wednesday in the Sheldon an Theatre, a proposal to petition her Majesty to revoke the Royal commission for inquiring into the studies and discipline of the University of Oxford; or that, if necessary, the petition may be taken into consideration before the Queen in Conneil, the representatives of the University being permitted to attend and be heard, was carried by a majority of 144; the number being—Placets, 249; non-placets, 105.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—Deaneries Rural: The Rev. H. Corfe to be rural dean of the Archedeaconry of Exeter. The Rev. William Collins Lukis to a deanery rural in the diocese of Salisbury. Rectory: The Rev. Edward Barker Frere to the rectory of thorsham, Surfolk. Vicoropas: The Rev. T. Tunstall Smith to be vicar of Wirksworth, and rural dean. The Rev. John Harward to the vicarage of Windsworth, and rural dean. The Rev. John Harward to the vicarage of Windsworth, and rural dean. The Rev. George Beardsworth to the blanks of Salises, Sent. The Rev. Owned Marriot to the vicarage of Condit, Lincolnshire, The Rev. Owned Marriot to the vicarage of Condit, Lincolnshire, Salises, Sent. The Rev. Cowell Marriot to the vicarage of Condit, Lincolnshire, Salises, Sent. The Rev. Cowell Marriot to the vicarage of Condit, Lincolnshire, Salises, Sent.

Soming, Rollt. The Rev. Uswain aurriout to the vicerage of country, EuroTestimonials.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Thomas Hodgens,
late curate of Milborne Port, Dorset, from the congregation; the Rev. Frederick,
Wilson Kittermaster, late of Bangor-iscoed, Denbigshaire, from the congregation; the Rev. J. Lindsey, on his resigning the curacy of St. Mary Magdalen,
Taunton, from the congregation; the Rev. John Schestlan Wilkins, late assistant
minister of St. Saviour's, Cheizes, Middlesex, from the congregation; the Rev.
John Henry Arnold Waish, perpetual curate of Christ Church, Warminster, and
its first incumbent, on the eventieth anniversary of its consecration, from the
Communicants; the Rev. William Davies, late curate of Glyncorive, and of
Blaengwrach; the Rev. W. Milburn, on his resigning the curacy of Herri, Flour,
in the parish of Houghton-I-Spring, from the parishoinners; the Rev. John
Swete, D.D., from the governor, surgeon, matrons, and officers of the gaol of
British.

in the parish of Houghton-te-phang roun are parameters of the good of Bristol.

Stæde, D.D., from the governor, surgeon, matrons, and officers of the good of Bristol.

Stædestrations of Benefices.—The bill brought in by Mr., Frewen and Mr. Child to amend the law relating to the sequestration of benefices for debt, states in the preamble, that whereas in many cases where the powers of the act lat and 2nd Vict., c. 106, are put in force, and also in other cases and in cases of sequestration of benefices by creditors, no due provision is made for the maintenance and support of the carate or other spiritian person made for the maintenance and support of the carate or other spiritian person made for the maintenance and support of the carate or other spiritian person states of the carate of the care of souls. The state of the care of souls are calculated to the care of the care of souls. The bishop must give a certificate of what he considers a sufficient sum for the purpose, which certificate will be a complete authority against creditors.

CHURCH EXTENSION,—the committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Charches and Chapels, met on Monday last; his Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury took the chair. Among the members present were his Grace the Archibishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Lichfield, and St. Assph; Earl Howe, Sir Hong, H. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; he fore, Sir Charles Farnaby, Hart, &c. Grants of money were made for the erection of new charches at Pilgwenly, near Newforth, mear Waskeldid, and St. of parameters of the care of the court of Piymouth; and for resultable of and stord, near Society and for resultable of the charles and Sutton-on-Piym, a district of the town of Piymouth; and for resultable of and St. dord, near Society and St. and St. dord, near Society and

reconting the churches at Ackword, hear watchin, and and or, hear or enlarging the churches at Steeple Barton, near Woodstock; St. Peter, mpton; Bushbury, near Wolverhampton; and for re-arranging the sents hurches at Fighelden, near Amesbury, and Liangristolius, near Bangor, a alterations of existing churches include very extensive repairs of the battle of the control of the con

All these alterations of existing churches include very extensive repairs of the several buildings.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALDROOK.—This beautiful edifice is, by order of the parochial authorities, thrown open for the inapection of the public tree of cost, with an especial view to the gratification of strangers visiting our metropolist his year.

St. Saviour's Church, near Birkenhead, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chesser on Monday.

THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

IN our Journal of last week we described the ceremony of opening this new Museum, and engraved the Jermyn-street Front, with the Portrait of Sir Henry De is Beche, the Director of the Institution The Museum of Fractical Geology was established in 1835, at the instance of Sir Hunry De la Beche, who was then engaged on the geological survey of Devon and Cornawaii during the progress of which his had collect d a large number of

The tollowing is a list of the officer's connected with this institution:—

Bir Henry De la Beche, C.B., Director of the Museum, and Geological Survey of the United Kingdom

Professor A. C. Ramasy, Local Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain

Mr. Bete Jukes, Local Director of the Geological Survey of Britain

Professor Edward Forber, Palenonlogical Survey of Ireland

Professor Edward Forber, Palenonlogical Survey of Mr. Warnington Surght, Local Survey of Mr. Warnington Surght, Manney Records

Mr. Warnington Surght, Manney Seconds

Mr. Trenham Hecks, Secretary and Librarian

Mr. Trenham Recks, Secretary and Librarian
In addition to these, a staff of geological surveyors are constantly employed in
the field on the business of the survey.
A very admirable Theatre is provided, and a Library peculiarly adapted to the
studies of the establishment. These will, in a short time, be devoted to their
proper purposes; the organisation of the educational staff and objects being in
progress.
We have this week angeward the direct staff and objects being in

ress.

s have this week engraved the Great Hall. We have already represented Piccadilly façade of the Museum in the ILLUSTRAED LONDON NEWS,

THE LATE HOUR SYSTEM.—An able sermon on the spiritual and other evils arising from protracted labour in houses of business, was preached on the evening of Sunday last, at St. Glave's Church, Southwark, by the Rev. 1. And the control of Sunday last, at St. Glave's Church, Southwark, by the Rev. 1. And the control of the state of

rry to learn that the Marquis of Huntley is suffering from

THE MARBLE ARCH, CUMBERLAND-GATE.

Amins the vitingerative shower which fell so plentifully upon the Marble Arch, a short time since, this costly toy of Royalty found a resting-place, which, if we remember rightly, neither of the flock of "Correspondents" had suggested; and, while the public were debating upon the matter, the First Commissioner of her Majesty's office of Woods and Forests quietly disposed of the Arch, by placing it upon the size of Comberland-Gate, the north-eastern entrance to Hyde-Fark. We do not object to the new location, and only wish the Commissioner had evinced a like amount of judgment in the Rotten-row and Kensington Gardens enestion.

The Arch is best seen from the Park, but has still, as it had at Buck-



THE MARKE ARCH CUMBELLAND-GATE HTDE-PARK.

The market archive defect: this is not to be wondered at, the ling that the attic was originally intended to bear a colosal bronze ablematic group of Victory in a three or four-horsed car; which pornor of the design was eventually changed to an equestrian statue of sorge IV: this was executed by Chantrey, at a cost of 9000 guineas, into wo occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin to wo occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafagardin tow occupies the pedestal at the north



THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY .- THE GREAT HALL .- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



LAUNCH OF THE "ORINOCO," WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER AT NORTHFLEET DOCKYARD.

LAUNCH OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ORINOCO."

On Saturday last, the ship-building yard of Mr. William Pitcher, at Northfleet, presented an animated spectacle, it being the day fixed for Northfleet, presented an animated spectacle, it being the day fixed for launching the Orinoco, the first of the five large steamers now building for the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, to enable them to carry out the arrangements made with the Government under their renewed contract. The Orinoco has occupied about eight months in building; and her sister ship, the Magdalena, which was commenced shortly after, is

About half-past two, the dog-shores were withdrawn, and the vessel were pleasingly decorated; and the Great Western being in dry dock at the time, and displaying all her colours, added not a little to the liveliness of the scene.

About half-past two, the dog-shores were withdrawn, and the vessel were pleasingly decorated; and the Great Western being in dry dock at the time, and displaying all her colours, added not a little to the liveliness of the scene. her sister ship, the Magdalena, which was commenced shortly after, is fast approaching completion.

The principal dimensions of the Orinoco are as follows:-

Length between the perpendiculars 269 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of spar dock over all 276 , 6 ,

Breadth, extreme	 	**		.,	41	,, 10	15
Ditto, for tonnage	 44.1		**	14.4	41	11 6	11
Depth in hold	 		11	**	26	30 l	19

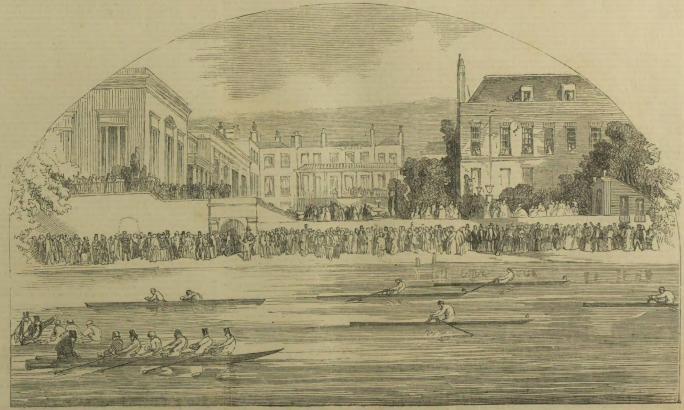
Burthen in tons, 2245 31-94, builder's measurement,

About hist-past two, the dog-shores were windrawn, and that begins was instantly in motion. The ceremony of naming was performed by Lady Anne Tufnell, who was accompanied by the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell; and amongst the company present we were pleased to observe M. Jules Jainn, the celebrated feulliconist, and several other foreigners of distinction. Two steamers were in readiness to take the

vessel in tow, and convey her to the East India Doeks, where she is to be fitted with double-cylinder engines, of the collective power of 800 horses, by the eminent firm of Mesers. Mandslay, Sons, and Field.

The draught of the Orinoco, when launched, was 9 feet 9 inches forward, and 10 feet 10 inches abaft: the light displacement, with that draught of water, is 1060 tons; and if 2000 tons be added for the freight to be taken on board in the shape of engines, coals, equipment, passengers, and luggage, it is estimated that she will go to sea, about four months from this period, with a mean draught of water of about 19 fee inches. The Orinoco looks well on the water, and is considered by competent judges a beautiful and well-built ship; and, there being no slip over her when built, the launch had a fine effect.

After the launch, the visitors who had received invitations from the builder adjourned to the Rosherville Hotel, where a handsome collation had been provided for them, and the party separated at an early hour expressing themselves highly gratified with the day's proceedings.



GRAND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN AT THE CASTLE HOTEL, RICHMOND, BY THE METROPOLITAN LOCAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The accompanying Illustration represents a general view of the dock-yard and premises, showing in the foreground the new entrance and the Great Western in dry-dock. The Orinoco is shown on the slip, as she appeared immediately before Isunching.

BANQUET TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

BANQUET TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

Or Tuesday the chairman of the Metropolitan Local Commissioners gave a grand extertainment to the Foreign Commissioners charged with the care of the dustrial products of their respective countries to the Great Exhibition. The inner took place at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, and was most sumptimusly provided in every respect. Five o'clock was the hear appointed for meeting; and when at that hour the guests arrived, the whole population turned out to ecosyo them. Triumphal archies spanned the streets, and flags of all nations lattered with surprising profusion from balcomy and house-top. Inscriptions adveying a hearty welcome were displayed on every side, and so high did the canoral enthusiasm run, that repeated cheors broke forth from the crowd when he strangers made their appearance. Arrived in the grounds of the hotel, an treeable mode of passing the time till dinner, it was announced, had been provided by the Council, who had got up a regata on the river, giving prizes for a loable sculler's race (with three heats—one at half-past four, one at a quarter to donible sculls at a quarter to six.

Previous to a finer, a congratulatory address was presented to Lord Ashburton, the chairman of the day, on behalf of the inhebiliants of Richmond, the company, numbering about 170, assembled in the large and handsome hall of the hotel.

inplanty, numering about 114, association were the light Hon. Lord Ashburten, but the large present on the occasion were the light Hon. Lord Ashburten, colleany the Turkish Minister, M. 10 Marquis d'Azgglio, the Sardinian er, the Right Hon. Earl Grant-lie, his Excellency the Marcian Minister, Baron Davin, his Excellency the Beglan Minister, his Excellency the an Ambasadon, M. Marcescalchi, Chargé d'Affalters of France, Viscount Ig., Chevalier de Colquioun, Chargé d'Affalters of France, Viscount Ig., Chevalier de Colquioun, Chargé d'Affalters of France, Viscount T. Hone, M. Dumas, Chevalier de Burg, General Poncelet, Mr. J., Mr. Scott Russell, Sir S. N. Baxton, Signey Carlo Trobb, Trofasse, Mr. S. Charge d'Affalters of Protob, Trofasse, J. Mr. Scott Russell, Sir S. N. Baxton, Signey Carlo Trobb, Trofasse, Mr. S. Chevalier, Mr. B. Basiey, Mr. J. G. Appeld, M. de Beyne, M. Kar, Alderman Warre, Mr. G. Cottam, Don R. de la Sarza, Don Manuel de Mr. J. D. Alleroft, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. F. Figgins, Mr. H. Bowerbank, Capven, &c.

val of the cloth, the health of " Her Majesty the Queen" was given,

MISS CATHERINE HAYES'S CONCERT

THE THEATRES.

² We may refer with just pride to the exertions of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to render popular the happy conceptionfor the Exhibition by his Royal Highness from the moment of its first promingation, to show that this Journal cannot be fairly brought within the censurs of Lord Ashburton,—ED, L. L. N.

resort was opened to the public on Mond sector, Mr. T. B. Simpson, has added a need that season. The grounds are by no may releven seres; and even before the pair is after on the product of the priced for within so short a distance of the brief of Cremorne, after whom is named the villa, and assembled here a fine collection of Fittistic character of the place has now been which are a charming specimen of a caff arenue, with its gaardian status; lamps; the bewildering mase; with a plean times; and an envisible retreat from the

The Madrid Epoca of the 15th instant mounting that a frightful catastrophe had oc-te of Montpensier, at Alcala del Rio. The Prince

principles.

A vessel arrived in the Thames, from Marseilles, has brought the very large number of 2313 nackages of flour, compraine the entire cargo, the preduction of France. The arriva's of flour from the French ports have been quite remarkable from their number and catent.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

work on and games, by Kling and Horwitz, apries to excellence in Chess. It is, out of all and ever published.

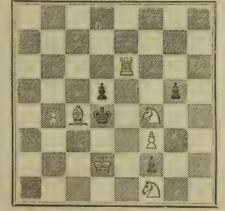
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 882,

BLACK.

K to K 5th (best) | 4. Q to Q Kt sq

K to Q 5th (best) | 5. Kt mates K takes P

PROBLEM No. 883. BLACK



WHITE White to play, and mate in five moves.

ASSUMPTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES.—THE
AMENDED BILL.
se following is a copy of the bill as amended by the committee to prevent
assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles, in respect of places in the United

FATAL CATASTROPHE-FALL OF A BUILDING



MONSTER CASKS OF SHERRY IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

MONSTER CASKS OF SHERRY IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

Henry Perry, aged 3s, eightly contraed over the body and head. Nothing fatl consequences so much lamented, was the upperment on the fourth floor. It had been fixed some days, and the walls had been carried up to the height required to receive the row. According to Mr. Bull's statement to the City surveyors, he saw there is to saturday mornine, when he went over the work with Mr. Kine, the superintendent, and found everything apparently sale and produced the three is a state of the girder breaking. This was much impreciable, as the broken fragments by conbedded in the rains. The people employ d on it o works say they are confident there was no weight on the product of the rolls. It is seen in the meant and express an option that it must have arise from a flaw in the easting. It seems that Messra, Bell and Corbett possess certificates, showing that the whole of the iron jobias and griders employed in the building were properly telted and warranted.

Jerman Connor, dag out of the ruins.

Jerman Connor, dag out of the ruins.

Joseph Hanley, aged 3s, eightly contraed over the body and head. Nothing fatl apprehended.

James Jankins, slightly injured.

MONSTER CASKS OF SHERRY IN THE

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James MONSTER CASKS OF SHERRY IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

In connexion with the Great Exhibition incidents, we'have to'notice the importation of four Monster Casks' of remarkably fine Sherry, by Mr. John Fowler, wine-merchant, Wells-street, Cripplegate, by the ship Transder, Captain A. R. Henderson, from Cadia. These casks are larger than hitherto known to have been imported from Spain, and their ship-ment caused some sensation in that country. The larger casks contain 2900 gallons, and the two smaller ones half that quantity. They have been branded, by the express command of the Queen of Spain, with the Royal arms. The casks are of English manufacture, and were shipped to Spain, where they have been for seasoning since the Great Exhibition of 1851 was first broached, in anticipation that they would have been admitted, and the wines sold for refreshment; but the object of the importer is more particularly, we understand, to shew the councisseur and the trade, that wines of this high order, and purely free from brandy, cannot be shipped to this country in small quantiles without great deterioration in quality.

The London Dock Company have had great difficulty in receiving these casks, and have been compelled to fix up shears for delivering them from the lighter; also some additional apparatus for raising the same. The damenisons of the larger casks are—round the bouge, 10 yards; diameter of the head, 2½ yards.

The peculiar order of these wines are as follows:—The wine marked vvvv is comprised of a very old stock of the paleet wines, and possesses great alwavr, great aroma, with age, and delicacy of extraordinary description.

strangers, and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died almost immediately.

Timothy Sullivan, aged about 20, both legs fractured, severe contusions on the body and head. Rom dies in a dameserous condition in the same hospital.

W. Raisson, aged 24, right leg fractured, and body much bruised. Supposed to have received many severe internal highres.

W. Whiting, used 24, right leg fractured, and body much bruised supposed to be fractured. The severe dimension of the larger casks are—round the bongs, 10½ yards.

Thomas Clark, aged 30, soalp becorated, and ribs supposed to be fractured. In a very dangerous condition.

John Cooper, aced 39, inceration of the scalp, and severe injury to the scalp. Hopes of recovery.

George Barham, aged 29, fractured of the legs, and severe injury to the scalp. Hopes of recovery.

Bavid Folgy, aced 31, numerous wounds and bruises over the body, and head much injured. Expected to recove.

Amos Krivy, seed 20. I out much out, and lower part of the body seriously nighted. Hocevery doubling.

THE "FAIRY QUEEN."

Among the many interesting sights of this wonder-fraught season is "the Fairy Queen," who has recently changed her place of exhibition rom Leicester-square to the corner of Hall-street, Goswell-road. This interesting and diminutive little girl, when born, weighed only one pound and a half. She is now fourteen months old, weighs five pounds, and



THE "PAIRY QUEEN."

measures sixteen inches $\inf_{i=1}^n height_i$ her feet are but two inches in length and she possesses the utmost regularity of limb and feature.

THE CHINESE FAMILY.

THE CHINESE FAMILY.

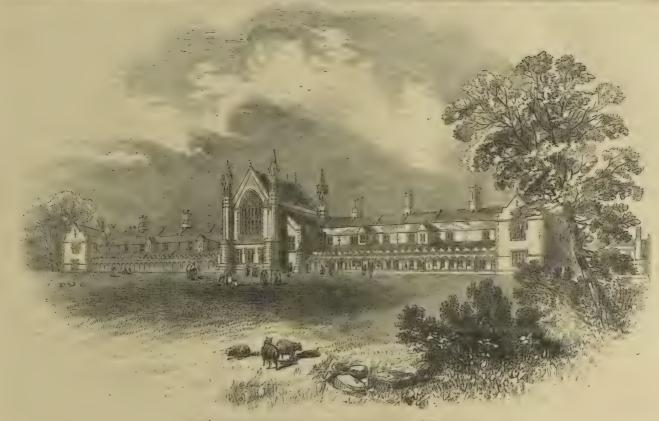
A PLEASING addition has been made to the Chinese Collection, consisting of a Chinese lady, named Pwan-ye-Koo, with small lotus-feet only 2½ inches in length, a Chinese professor of music, his two children (a boy and a girl), the fourne de chambre of the lady, and an interpreter. The children are gay, lively, and intelligent, the lady herself spreable and interesting, and the gentlemen civil and obliging. A Chinese concert forms part of the entertainment; the lady Pwan-ye-Koo singing a Chinese air or two, accompanied by the professor, who likewise treats the public with an exhibition of his vocal powers. The group is one that has much to commend it: it is picturesque and peculiar, and presents an image in high rolif of the native manner of a Chinese family. The conduct of the domestic blended the humble and the familiar in a significant manner; and there was an air of freedom, and a sense of mutual obligation manifested in the whole party, calculated to make a favourable impression on the spectator.





THE CHINPSE FAMOLY, IN THE EXHIBITION AT ALBERT GATE. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

REMAINS OF THE FALLEN PREMISES IN GRACECHURCH-STREET, SEETCHED FROM THE ROOF OF AN ADJUINING HOUSE.



-FROM THE RAILWAY.--(SRE NEXT PAGE.)

SPEAKING TO THE EYE.

illustrations; and it is the same with many other publications. Artists now dispute the palm with the most popular authors, and however greatly some of the latter are favoured, they stand below skilful woodengravers.

The causes and consequences of this dawning and important change



thoughts of the great historian, of the philosopher, and the poet can only have symbolical and augrestive signs; but all that can be seen—all the maternal world—may be represented by the artist; and now that his skill can, by the improvements in art, be made cheepily available, it will in future be more and more employed to sperad knowledge through every society.

The great cleat, also, to which the art may be applied is evident from the providence of the control of Egypt and Assyria, which after a lapse of three thousand years, have restored to us a knowledge of the inhabitiants of those countries, and of their manners and customs. The artist has handed down to us the information that there were then different races of men—that one race conquered the other; he has preserved records of thattles won, and the number of prisonors taken, the number of scalps carried off, with something like an account of the Royal prize-money, it is pretty clear, from these monuments, that even statistics may be made impressive to the eye. After a long deviation—ecessary, no doubt, that we may prove all things, and hold fast outly the good—we are carried back to the principles of the art with which mankfind were first unquired. We again have recourse to the mode of recording events in use amonged the earliest people and now find the method of community of the control of the control of the control of the carried provides and the rapidity and cheapness with which an object can now be sketched, engraved, and printed, nuggests the possibility of obtaining an instrument for forwarding the improvement of mankind more powerful than the press for printing words.

When Guttenberg set his first types, and Caxton began printing in England, nobudy foreasw or dreamed of the many changes of which their humble art was to be the parsent. Nor did any person imagine, when gumpowed were startly made and the control of the control of

[With the above quotation from our able contemporary we give an Illustration for such of our readers as have not the opportunity of seeing our Office. We may add, that the Economist has considerably understated the circulation of our Journal, the statistics of which we intend to publish.]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, WANDSWORTH.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, WANDSWORTH.

AT length the immates of St. Peter's Hospital, built by the 1-is-honomess." have removed to the new hospital, built by the 1-is-honomess (toopany, at last lad, Wandsworth, on the north side of the London road. In a former Namber of our Journal we gave a view of a portion of the old foundation at Newmerston, with a Jaine at its bistory; and within the last few days, the taking flown of the quant building has been commenced. The unresolid walls, and windowless frames, and desistate contrist, presented a strange contrast with the aspect of trim realities and domesdes queet which the entare place within our recollection possessed. The plot of hand originally cast the company 410 : its improved value for building purposes may in a great measure, have bed to the change of the hospital site; but, be this usil may, the immates will be the gamers in health, the safe at Newington being now surrounded with houses; whereas the position of the new hospital is as open and may a spot as any in the crivious-of the new hospital is as The institutes of the new Asylum, designed by Mr. Izchard Suter, the company's architect, was a laid June 23, 1848, by Mr. W. Flexman Vowler, the prime warden.

"The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, about 255 feet by 235 feet; the fourth side opening towards the south, and upon the high-road, whereby the whole are distinctly seen. The back, or north front,

private and confidential." Here and there

o ceath of Mr. Rushion, at a more or ceath of Mr. Rushion, at a more has been warmly recommended by Barons 1 are the base of wince a more than the following the more property over 1 the henorary magistracy.

Alt: Mror A Binnewaltanto—Peter Fitzsimons, one of the trad and convicted at the Chester assures of taking part in the riot at all, was discharged from cantody last week, Mr. Justice Williams, who have a more properties of the more partial of the conviction was been propertied to Sir George Grey that the conviction was

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

mains to be seen; but the probabilities are, that all half-women will not be eclipsed in numbers are the curbosity of seasons tickets alone is say-just out of the Ico of the Balle, and about to fong yearsh; with unpacked sikes and well the same of the Conference of France has decided from yearsh; with unpacked sikes and well and the same of the Conference of France has decided that the great half of the Conservatore dos Aris et Metiers, Paris, shall be appropriated to the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase and good stream. The present prioris of all integration of the conference of the Conservatore dos Aris et Metiers, Paris, shall be appropriated to the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase and the great half of the Conservatore dos Aris et Metiers, Paris, shall be appropriated to the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase and the Early hours as at the beginning, persecutive of the conservations of the American Congress have a relation of the conservatore dos Aris et Metiers, Paris, shall be appropriated to the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase the exhibition of the objects which the ex

And became her health and the secondary understood that Mr. Adian Anderson, who formuly halt keloff a generally understood that Mr. Adian Anderson, who formuly halt keloff and the secondary and that Sir A. Islay Campbell, Barthage on Conservative and Protections principles.

The statement of the appointment of Mr. Tindal to the office of Clerk of the Crown, vacant by the Earl of Cottenham's accession to the perrage, which appeared in several of our contemporaries, is at least premature.

One of the principal prizes for Greek, at a recent examination in the University of Edinburgh, was carried off by a blind student, a native of Dunkeld. He had used in his studies extracts from the books he was examined in, rinted in raised characters, which he traced with his fingers.

The bill brought in by the Secretary at War and the Lord Advocate, "to amend certain acts for the improvement of prisons and prison discounted to the contemporary of the secretary at the secretary at the contemporary of the secretary at the contemporary of the secretary at the secretary at the contemporary of the secretary at the secretary at the contemporary of the secretary at the secretary at

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—THE KAFFIRS.

fourteenth annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on Montt, Crosby-Hall, Biahopsate-street; Dr. Lee in the chair. The chairman
red that this society was founded chiefly through the exertions of the late
F. Buxton, in the year 1836, and that its influence had already been powand beneficially felt in New Zealand, Borneo, at the Cape, in the northern
of America, and in the Red River settlements. The secretary, Mr. L. Acroszow, then read the report, which animalwarted at considerable length

a lound-villed those is a low on the control of the

Jacobs A. Sandard Consultation of the December of the Jacobs A. Sandard Constitution of the December of the Jacobs A. Sandard Consultation of the Jacobs A. Sandard Consultation of the Jacobs A. Sandard Consultation of the Jacobs And Drass the Jacobs A. Sandard Consultation of the Jacobs A. Sandard Consultation of Captain Faultz Somenser.—On Wednesday of Captain Faultz Somenser.—On Wednesday of December of Captain Faultz Somenser.—On Wednesday of Captain Sandard Captain Consultation of Captain Consultation of Captain Capt

Panier Somers on the process of the process of the financial of the police in Hyde Park, last week, was dished liouse of Correction, Collabah Fields. A great number of the Bischarge of prisoners, to witre, but they were doored to be disappointed, for he had left the hour before that time.

—A remarkably fine collection of tulips, in fall bloom, g by Mr. Groom, at Ciapham Riso. The grand bed of tulips, an awning of 100 feet in length and 17 feet in width, conroots of the finest varieties. Some of the most esteemed are Prince of Wales, Duke of Norfolk, Dochess of Sutherland, Duke Nouri Effendt, Addison, Catalani, Imperatrix forum, Michael Soult, Follypherms, Dr. Horner, Strong's King (a new bisarre), on, &c. (We shall engrave a specimen noxt week.) ICCLITURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND—On Thursday the this society was held, at the offices, in Hanover-square: his this society was held, at the offices, in Hanover-square: his base been elected, making their number now \$125. and the strength of the property and the strength of the specimen of the specimen of the specimen of the previous account, was, and the expenditure \$2176 8s. 2d., leaving a balance of the report was adopted, and Earl Ducie appointed president for the Extinging Extinging the Extinging of the exhibitors in the Extinging of the exhibitors in the

raisire.

the official Customs returns for the ports of Scotland, we find a rose amount of dutals collected during the year ending January 5, 1935, 481, 4

THE BRIDGWATER GALLERY.

Who is there, at all conversant with art, who has not heard of the famous Bridges atter Galkery—of the collection of pictures formed by the Duke of Bridges water, and calarged by his great-nephew and helr, the Earl of Ellesmere? Tet, how few have seen the collection!—and this not from any numblingeness on the part of Lord Ellesmere to exhibit his treasures, but from the fact, that, for the last six or seven years, his Lordship has had no place (to say nothing of a galery) in which they could be seen to any kind of advantage. Now his Lordship is providing limself with a gallery; and though his house (of which we have already engraved an exterior view) is still very unfinished, he has liberally hurried on the works, and has opened his gallery to the public in the same way that the collections at Windsor and Dulwich are open—by application to any one of The collection contains 47 of the finest of the Orleans platures, some 1047 Itaban, Spanish, and French pictures, some 188 Flemish, Dutch, and German pictures, and some 38 English and German pictures, and seem the new the n

LORD WARD'S COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

The collection of pictures, formed by the present Lord Ward, with great good taste and at great cost, has been placed by his Lordship in a large and well-lighted room in the Expytian Hall, for the express purpose of their being seen by the public. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the collection will be open to every person applying for admission through the principal printsellers of London. On Saturday it will be open to artists, and on Mondays and Fridays table Lordships comp federals.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND

The Boulogne Gazette contains the following important announcement:—
The French Government has come to the decision of partially abolishing the utisance of the permit system, trasmuch as that they are no longer needed by crossis passessing passports. The convenience of this measure to the traveller obvious. Our Sous-Préct has received the following communication on the abject from the Minister of the Interior:—

oing on, but he was not responsible, as the rooms Mr. Clay. examiner to the Board of Excise in London, deposed ysis of the leaves representing tea then produced, and

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

cocurred in the course of the day. The bear party of course made the most of the opportunity; but, although a better feeling now exists, and prices have in many instances conserved ralled, still the annexed like will show that questions are nucle lower than y ralled, still the annexed like will show that questions are nucle lower than y read to the conserved that the conserved ralled than the conserved ralled ral

THE MARKETS.

d in the metropoles are from 6jd to 7d; of household Wheat, 34s 10d; barley, 24s 3J; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 24s 7d;

y, at barely last week's prices. Good ordinary

Thitwell, 13s 6d; Caradoc, 14s 3d; Kelloc, 13s 9d; Edul 44s 3d; Braddyll, 14s 3d; bilion, 15s 6d, per ton. Cation accounts are not considered very ratificatory, and the self except on higher terms. The general di-ference of the control of the control of the control for the control of the control of the control of the control for the control of the

s per cwt. off stradily, yet the quotations are from id to ld per

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 16,

J. CERRITO, Minding-lane, City, morehant. S. GRINSTED, Brighton, violuality. J. CLAUK Classense-place, Camberwell, auxiliancer. A TARHANT, High Hollours bookhinder. CANNA, Tity of the Classense place, Camberwell, auxiliancer. A TARHANT, High Hollours bookhinder, painter. C BONA, Tiverton and Bath, tuneer. A Y. Barker, Horecaste, Uncolonbure, ungineer. J. HOLLEN, Sallord, Lancashire, knared victuality. Horecaste, Lincolnbure, SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W THOMSON, Athelatanford, Haddington-line, grozer, R DICKSON, Crawfordjobn, Landakhire, carrier. R LEYS, Aberdsen, carrieright and morchant. T and A OLIVER, Thirties, seedlands.

The Hon Renry William George Paget, commonly called Lord Paget, to be Depaty Lieut.

W FAGE, of Great Yarmouth. Norfolk, grooer, J. G CASSAIGNE, of 124, Salis-lengure,
Strand, wine merchant J F FERAES, of 11, Hampstode-street, Flyary-gradteemed victuatier D GILEON, of the Minories, London and of Urbridge, clother, J. Ed.
20/WOM, of 126, Onford-street, Installantic frommonger. J. S. WCASE, late of Farliam attiod in last Friday's Gozzáfely, war Buth, and of Batherion and of Theriton, as attertiod in last Friday's Gozzáfely, war Buth, and of Batherion and of The Control of the Cont

THE ILLUSTRATED TEGINISIE)

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 488.—vol. xvIII.]

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

Two Numbers, 1s. WITH LARGE PRINT,

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Journals which report the proceedings at the Crystal Palace have, perhaps, a difficult task to convey to the most distant parts of the world a full, true, and particular account of the wonders of art and industry exhibited within; but they have no difficulty in reporting its success. The Exhibition continues to grow in favour. Upon that point there can be no mistake. As its popularity increases, the views of its founders and of the more enlightened portions of the public, as to its future usefulness, extend. Day by day the circle widens. The money pours in at the rate of nearly \$20,000 per week; so that the Executive Committee, instead of being in any difficulty for the ways and means of making themselves straight with the world, will shortly be in possession of a very handsome surplus. We notice with pleasure, among the first developments of plans which have suggested themselves, that a series of lectures within the Building have been announced. Professor Cowper will lecture on the section of machinery; Professor Ansted will treat of minerals and raw produce; and Mr. O'Brien, who has taken charge of the philosophical instruments, will becture on that department. Arrangements will doubtes bermade at a more advanced period of the season, to enable the working men of the provinces not only to see these wonders of human ingenuity, but to hear the lectures of humanity. Furthermore, we expect that colleges and schools will be enabled to give their students a similar advantage. In fact, the manifold uses of the Exhibition in a national point of view are only beginning to be discovered; so that the more the subject is considered, the greater and more beneficent appear the purposes to which it may be directed. Nationally and internationally, it is equally interesting. What the ultimate result may be, we will not presume even to hint; but the present results must be allowed to be in the highest degree gratifying both to the clear-sighted energy and perseverance in a good object of those who fo

The French department is at length beginning to make a display wor-

The French department is at length beginning to make a display worthy of the nation which assumes, not without reason, to set an example of taste in all manufactures susceptible of artistic treatment.

A great deal still remains to be done. The galleries are only half farrished, and the hammer and saw are still at work in the bays leading from the grand avenue; but enough has been arranged to attract and rivet the attention of crowde who had begun to fear that France had retired from the contest.

The fact is, that the French, who have been accustomed to teach all the cities of Europe how to get up exhibitions of industry, accepted our invitation without being prepared either for our punctuality or powers of display. They expected to find a convenient, even a magnificent building, filled with solid and useful articles of commerce, the machinery, strong calico, plenty of polished needles, locks, bars, and bolts; but, as regarded the ornamentation of the Palace, that task they fully believed was reserved for them; and many of the Parisan manufacturers calculated, that, as the Exhibition could have neither beauty nor interest without the beautiful contributions from the workshops of Paris, if they were not ready for England, why England must wait for them. The result has been the exact opposite of their expectations. The 1st of May presented a long series of beautiful, combined with useful, manufactures, and would-have been just as successful if a temporary curtain had been drawn over the space assigned to France; yet now that the French manufactures are coming out in great force, presenting each day some new attraction, we receive it with all the satisfaction of an unexpected discovery—we feel that we have hit upon a new vein of pleasure, when we thought correlves aiready overflowingly rich.

On turning toward the French department, after passing the exquisite carvings in white and red wood exhibited by Switzerland, our attention is arrested by a case containing the treasures of the Queen of Spair's jewellery. Th

display in the British jewellery. Next to these stand the crowns, sceptre, state-sword, and other Eoyal insignia belonging to the gentlemen who manufactured the coronation jewels for the Emperor of Hayti.

What triumph of art manufacture the French may next unpack, it is

manuactured the coronation jewels for the Emperor of Hayti.
What triumph of art manufacture the French may next unpack, it is
impossible to guess; but, at present, the crowning glory of the French
collection is the case of Froment-Meurice. Among a crowd of exquisitely beautiful articles is a tollet-table (presented to the Duchess
of Farma) of buth, silver, and enamel, supported by silver figures,
with a looking-glass surrounded by a frame of enamels of the arms
of the two families. Every part of this extraordinary plecs of furniture
is a marvel of carving, engraving, and soulpture. With the toilet-table
are costly scaramental vessels, jewel-boxes, flowers in preclous stones,
hunting swords, and such a series of exquisite and fantastic designs
worked out in preclous metals as we never remember to have seen collected together as the property of one person before. The times of
Benvenuto Cellini seem revived in this display. On a future occasion
we shall give illustrations and detailed descriptions.
French jewellery is all stamped with a mark which denotes to those
initiated the exact value of the gold employed. There is a first-class,
ecoond-class, and third-olass stamp, which the manufacturers are obliged
to obtain before offering their wares for sale. The advantage to the
manufacturers of first-class articles is great. They are secure against
the competition of those who could imitate their latest productions in an

the competition of those who could imitate their latest productions in an

the competition of those who could imitate their latest productions in an inferior kind of gold.

We have no such regulation. Pure gold, which is seldom used for ordinary lewellery, bears the Hall-mark; but in what is commonly called "jewellers gold," there is between one maker and another a difference of value, without any perceptible difference in appearance, equal to at least faily per cent. No doubt, the French regulation is a great protection and encouragement to the manufacturer of good articles in tasteful shapes; but our manufacturers of cheap jewellery at Birmingham and elsewhere carry on their operations on so large and so rapid a scale, that it would be impossible to introduce such a restriction without seriously impeding their trade.

The imitation jewellery displayed by the French in the South Eav is

The imitation jewellery displayed by the French in the South Bay is



1.- THE TRANSEPT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON THE 1ST OF MAY.

very tasteful: the imitations of pearls and precious stones are extremely clever. In the metal workmanship of false jewellery since the introduction of electrotype we probably excel them; and, altogether, this department is better known to us through the shops of Regent-street and of our principal watering-places, than the first-class work, like the Queen of Spain's diamonds, which have excited so much attention ever since they were unpacked.

In the centre of the room, the sides of which are principally occupied by jewellery, a good deal of plate is set out. Plate is not so much used in France as in England, and, with few exceptions, the workmanship is inferior; but there are several articles which art of a high order has been employed to embellish. We would note a small silver ornament for perfume, chased elaborately with grotesques, and surmounted by a figure, which stands opposite the imitation diamonds on the east side of the room. On a table in the centre is a large tea-urn, in oxydized silver, with very handsome tea services around it; and close to it a perfect gem, in the shape of a Turkish coffee-pot, in oxydized silver inlaid with gold, surrounded by a cluster of tiny china cups, in stands of the same metal, on a solver-claborately engraved. It is just the thing for a bull table in a benuty's boudoir.

on a solver chaborately engraved. It is just the thing for a built table in a beauty's bouldoir.

The French manufacturers, in all these works, have a great advantage in the demand which exists among the wealthy classes, who are their customers, for original designs, whether in plate or in bronze. A class of artists in Farla devote themselves to supplying these designs; and a class of manufacturers make a reputation by continually publishing new designs. In England, until very lately (with the exception of the period when

signs. In England, until very lately (with the exception of the period when Rundell and Bridge employed Flaxman), we were content with repeating slerestyped conventionalities.

A short time since, one of our engineering firms wanted an original design made and executed in bronze, for a compass of an expensive kind. He was unable to find, in London, any artist and bronze-caster accustomed to work in unison. He went over to Paris, and obtained what he required in twenty-four hours. This compass, supported on two bronze dolphins, may be seen in the North-west Gallery, among the philosophical instruments.

kind. He was unable to find, in London, any artist and bronze-caster secustomed to work in unison. He went over to Paris, and obtained what he required in twenty-four hours. This compass, supported on two bronze dolphins, may be seen in the North-west Gallery, among the philosophical instruments.

The manufacturers of such articles as the silver toilette-table of the Puchess of Parma have the use of the talent trained by the demand for Paris bronzes, of which a large collection is displayed.

In other ornamental metal-work the French exhibit a number of very rich lamps, chandeliers, grates, dogs for burning wood, and church ornaments. The lamps are chiefly on the carcel principle, where clockwork or a spring continually pumps up oil to a due level. The bulbous form of this contrivance affords room for a good deal of ornament, of which the art manufacturers have skilfully availed themselves.

We cannot conscientiously say anything in favour of a large case full of cutlery. The forms are not elegant. Of the cutting merit there is no opportunity of judging.

In porcelain the strength of the French lies in the finest qualities. From the late Royal, now the National] Manufactory at Sèvres, some splendid specimens of ornamental china, of great size, exquisitely painted, have been contributed, including pairs of very large vases of rich blue and pluk, and other difficult colours, painted from designs of the first modern artists, and breakfast services fit for the Queen of the Fairies, more oostly than if they had been manufactured in pure gold.

'One manufacturer of less costly china has arranged a stall like a small room, with stove chimney ornaments—a well executed statue in parian of Pelissier, one of the great improvers of porcelain manufacture in France, of whom it is recorded, that, wanting fuel to complete his experiments, he burned up first all the trees of his garden, and then all his furniture. This parian statue is three feet high, of very good colour, and came out of the over well proportioned.

We cannot

Paris. Several of our principal retailers are actually partners in Lyons manufactories.

From this observation we must except the Gobelins tapestry, to which a room has been devoted. The Gobelins tapestry, like the Sèvres china manufactory, is carried on without regard to profit, at the expense of the Government. By the hands of embroiderers, especially educated for the purpose, and selected for their talent, the works of great ancient and modern paintings are copied. At one period, Gobelins tapestry was never sold, but reserved as presents by the French sovereigns to favourites and foreign potentates. At present, it is sold under certain conditions. A set of tapestry, from designs by Paul Delaroche, were lately in course of execution for the Duchess of Sutherland. The cheapest plece of tapestry exhibited is valued at a thousand pounds—a larger piece at three thousand pounds.

of execution for the Duchess of Sutherima. Alle Charges paces of the persery exhibited is valued at a thousand pounds—a larger piece at three thousand pounds.

There are also specimens of the Aubusson carpets.

In carpets, as in porcelain, our strength lies in the quality and price at which we can afford to supply the middle and working classes. With us a carpet is a necessary piece of furniture for a respectable mechanic. In France, except where English abound, it is considered a luxury of the first order. We can remember, that, when travelling through France twenty years ago, a piece of carpet, carried for the use of an invalid, was examined by servants at inns in the south with as much curiosity as a piece of Indian embroidery would be here.

In artificial flowers, the greatest display is made by the celebrated "Constantin," in a case of rare tropical plants, facing the Avenue. The other artificial flowers are arranged in the galleries.

The northern bays of the French division are devoted to fire-arms in great numbers, and profusely ornamented; to surgical instruments, and costly selentific clocks, which deserve separate notice and illustrations; and to machinery, which is not yet sufficiently arranged to enable us to do it justice. We are disappointed at not seeing more Parisian furniture. We think that a room completely furnished up as some Parisian bouchors are, would have rivalled the Austrian suite in attraction, and proved a profitable speculation to the proprietor.

Of course, we do not pretend to have noticed one twentieth part French collection, but we have just said enough to indicate the different sources of interest open to the examination of different tastes. From time to time we shall more minutely describe and illustrate several bits of special beauty and picturesqueness.

THE FOREIGN MINERALS AND METALS.

THE FOREIGN MINERALS AND METALS.

The collections of raw material belonging to the mineral kingdom from foreign countries are by no means so considerable as those forwarded from the British Islands, but they are not deficient in interest, though, on the whole, less prominent objects. From our own colonies some of the best and finest apecimens have been obtained, and we will endeavour to give in the present article a tolerably complete account of those already placed out for examination.

Commencing on the east or transeptside of the Fine Arts Court, we find first the productions of those well-known and remarkable mines of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, which have yielded within a few years enormous supplies of the richest and most valuable ore of copper. The superb specimens of malachite, obtained from this colony, have already come into use for the purpose of inlaying, to such an extent as to affect very seriously the Russian market for this valuable stone; and examples of this kind may be seen in Mr. Valance's table, in class 27, where, as indeed in the other articles of the same kind by the Derbyshire marble workers, the Australian malachite is used indifferently with the Russian, and is equal in quality, though, perhaps, not capable of being cut into slabs of such large dimensions. The blue carbonate of copper (azurite) is only occasionally found with the green, and forms a beautiful variety in tables and other ornamental inials work.

The Burra Burra mines, the most remarkable of those hitherto opened in South Australia, are stuated near the rising town of Adelaide, amongst hills of from 2000 to 2000 feet high, running north and south. They have already yielded nearly 60,000 tons of copper in about five years of working, and the mines now employ upwards of 1000 persons. The result has been enormously profitable to the first adventurers; and the nature of the workings as well as the produce may be well understood by working, and the mines now employ upwards of 1000 persons. The avairable of the South Australia, as in the

the nave on the east side of the Colonial trophy. In addition to other articles, may be noticed some promising hone-stones from Yan Diemen's Land.

From New Zealand, whose products are placed near those of Australia, in the Colonial Court, we have samples of titaniferous iron ore, said to exist in vast quantities as sand; other cross of iron, of various kinds; considerable specimens of coal and lignite; some samples of sulphur, and specimens of punitee. Of these indications of mineral wealth, perhaps the most interesting at present is the coal. The quality, judging from appearance, is not such as to enter into competition with that obtained from England; but this may be partly owing to the fact, that, hitherto, it is only the top of the bed, where it has been long exposed to the weather, that is sent for examination. Still the quality is rather that of lignite than true coal; it is light, hardly soils the fingers, and in some parts resembles jet. With these products from the Southern Archipelago, we may rank, also, the gristones forwarded from Nouroux Island.

The island of Transido has furnished a series of very great interest, obtained from the remarkable lake of pitch existing in the Island; and the collection includes, also, a number of products, such as charcoal, naphtha, &c., derived from the same mineral. The pitch lake is about a mile and a half in circumference. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold; but, as one walks towards the middle, with the shoes off, in order to wade through the water, the heat gradually increases, the pitch becomes softer and softer, until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state. The air is then strongly impregnated with bitumen and sulphur, and the impression of the feet is left upon the surface of the pitch. During the rainy season it is possible to walk over nearly the whole lake, but in the hot season a great part is not to be approached. The pitch and its products, some good ochres have also been sent from Trinidad.

The island of Bourbon (M

sulphur, and the impression of the feet is left upon the surface of the pitch. During the rainy season it is possible to walk over nearly the whole lake, but in the hot season a great part is not to be approached. The pitch has been employed to repair the roads in the colony. In addition to the pitch and its products, some good ochres have also been sent from Irinidad.

The island of Bournon (Mauritius) sends coal, to tempt our steamers to trust for supply to the countries by which they pass. S.T. HELENA sends rock salt; and other small dependencies, in different parts of the world, have furnished, in like manner, their quota to the collection of mineral substances, illustrating, in the most practical and useful way, the real resources they possess.

We next come to CANADA, and the British possessions of North America. In the same Colonial Gourt as that in which we see the productions already referred to, will be found specimens of asphalts, from New Brunswick, and a quantity of plumpage, or black-lead, from St. Johns, in the same colony. The latter is not of such a quality as to possess value for the higher purposes for which the material is required but it is quite sufficient for machinery and for householders. It is flazy and of good colour, but wants compactness of more send the very finest quality, some over of manguage, sulphate of barytes, ochres—both red and yellow, and various building materials. These are supplied by Mr. Archibald, a gentleman whose large interest in the colony justifies the prominent position he holds among the contributors. In addition to these objects, some coal is sent from Sydoxy (Cape Breton), a district estimated to contain 250 equare miles of workable coal of excellent quality, already much used for domestic purposes, and worked from pits 250 feet deep. This coal is highly bituminous, igniting readily, and leaving but little ash. There are fourteen seams upwards of a yard thick, one of them being eleven and another nine feet.

From Canada itself the minerals are numerous, and

We may, however, here direct attention to the series of slabs of various kinds of East Indian marbles, and also to an interesting specimen of Indian iniaid-work, exhibited by Mr. Stewart, in class 27.

Beadlest the objects from the East, exhibited by the East India Company, there are also some of considerable interest from China. Of these we may especially refer to the series of materials used in the manufacture of porcelain, contributed through the Board of Trade, and forwarded by H. M. Consul, Shanghae. These include not only the china-clay, or kaolin, but also the china-stone, and the different earths and pigments used for various purposes, whether mixing, glazing, or colouring, in the great porcelain works of the East. No less than 70 packets are exhibited, containing samples of colours and colouring material employed in producing the various tints.

Next to China are exhibited the products of various countries of South

Next to China are exhibited the products of various countries of South America. Of these, Cutta has sent a lump of gold ore, weighing 5 ext, and a mass of native silver—son of the largest hitherto seen in this district. The country of the content of the country of numerous peaks or largers, and apparently connected with each other, except by simple contact. It appears to have been part of a large of numerous peaks or largers, and apparently connected with each other, except by simple contact. It appears to have been part of a large of numerous peaks of the country interest. Ores of all the principal metals will here be found; a specimen interest. Ores of all the principal metals will here be found; a specimen of building material, marbles of grat beauty, thoucally, sale, slaphur, laim, and many others, are exhibited. Amphalic, glauderic, grpsum-circular, the country of the count

ellver mines of Idria. These with some ores of copper and tin, are sent by the Directors of the Imperial mines, Vienna.

Passing beyond the frontier of Austria, we come next, following the geography of the Exhibition, to the products of Wurtemarne, and discover some grindstones from the products of Wurtemarne, and discover some grindstones from the products of Wurtemarne, and discover some grindstones from the products of Stuttgard, and some specimens of imestone for anamples of polishing powder, offer the chief interest among the minerals, and they are succeeded by lava multistones from Ithenish Prassia, and some marbles of much beauty from near College.

English mens of lignite, from the same district, but of the nature of paper coal, and better adapted for alum han fuel; rest occur; and these analysis of the manufacture of iron, ores of which metal works exist for the manufacture of iron, ores of which metal some works exist for the manufacture of iron, ores of which metal some sole here represented; while slates from Dillenburg, marble from Diez, mercury and cinnabar from Ludwig, near Wetz-lar (mly recently discovered), and vast supplies of lignic, at least as good as that of Austria, attest the great mineral of lignic, at least as good as that of Austria, attest the great mineral of lignic, at least as good as that of Austria, attest the great mineral of lignic, at least as good as that of Austria, attest the great mineral of lignic, at least as good as that of Austria, attest the great mineral of great interest, though not, perhaps, very attractive to the general visitor. Among them may be enumerated, seepecially worthy of notice, some large masses of malachite (green earbonate of copper), one of which is of unusual size, beauty, and value; seepecially worthy of notice, some large masses of malachite (green earbonate of copper), one of which is of unusual size, beauty, and value; ones permitted to relate the production of the light hat a green and the present increasing use of this metal, both directly as

A WALK IN THE WEST GALLERY.

AFFER hours spent in the biaze and bustle of the main avenues, it is a relief to turn into one of the galleries which the curious crowd have not yet discovered—galleries in which the oddest things have been thrust almost out of eight. The galleries looking down on the nave, or some of the variegated courts, attract a fair share of attention, considering that

the variegated courts, astract a fair share of attention, considering that there are no seats whereon the weary can rest, and no flower-beds of bright-coloured bonnets to invite theighdenews.

Ascending the first stairs from the transept of the North-west Gallery, we find ourselves in the midst of the Potteries; Copeland and Minton, and Wedgwood, and Staffordahire, Worcestersiire, and Derbyshire, are around us. Overhead the Berlin wool worked carpet (executed by fifty loyal ladies, for the Queen), with the best productions of Kidderminster, give effect to the splendid chandeliers as they hang side by side. We will begin with the silent back avenue which overlooks the canyassecvered roof of the machine-room.

A Sussex-man has found place for a set of baskets made of staves in a sort of boat shape, of all sizes, from a clothes-basket to a reticule, which he recommends for many purposes, among others for "toya" or "coal-scuttles."

A little further on we come upon bonnets manufactured from rye straw

"coal-scuttles."

A little further on we come upon bonnets manufactured from rye straw in the Orkney Islands, a very pretty plait and texture. They are the result of instruction given by a philanthropic family, who were anxious to provide a new employment for the winter evenings of our northernment-countrywomen. The specimens exhibited will bear comparison with those sent from places famous for Leghorn plait. We hope this attempt may prove a permanent and profitable ammement to the Minnas and Brendas round Strømness and Kirkwall.

Kezt we pause before a bedatead, which must really be invaluable to heavy eleepers, if the exhibitor can only perform his printed promise. He undertakes, 'that, at any hour fixed on a watch provided, a part of the bedatead rising up, shall cast the slumberer elean out, in fact, empty him into the middle of the floor. This may be called "a real blessing to Boots." But the inventor should go a little further, and combine with this turnover bedstead the contrivance of a Manchester mechanic, reported in a round of country papers twelve months ago, by which, at a given hour, not only did the bed-clother rise up to the ceiling, but a lamp was lighted, and a kettle of water boiled, with a couple of eggs, in the course of ten minutes.

was lighted, and a kettle of water boiled, with a couple of eggs, in the course of ten minutes.

A little further on, emigrants are enabled to inspect a cottage of patent felt; another with a double wall of corrugated iron; and a portable tent in the form of a hugh umbrella. The patent felt, if it be waterproof and fre-proof, is a valuable article. The iron cottages are much too cumbrous and costly for any colonist, unless it be a Canterbury colonist; for where there are no houses there are no roads, few draught cattle, and no cheap porterage; so that, between the expense of landing from the ship, and through the mad, sand, or over the hills of a new country, a large capital is consumed before she unfortunate owner is housed, and he vaisily wishes he had been content with a piece of tarpaulin hung over the bough of a tree, like his less genteel neighbour.

The ambrella tent is really ingenious; it would probably require to be carefully pegged down to stand a high wind; but still it is a contrivance that may be very useful, especially if it could be manufactured at a cheap rate.

rate.

We wish the French would exhibit the little portable tents which each soldier carried on his back, and set up when bivouacking, in the early days of the Roman expedition. They might be very useful to both sportamen and emigrants.

The Board of Northern Lights claim our thanks for a model of all the machinery employed, and of the progress of building a lighthouse on the Bell Rock, with a representation of the wooden island, or esge, in which the workmen lived during the progress of an undertaking as extraordinary as the erection of Eddystone. They have also sent specimens of the lamps, prisms, and reflectors they use.

In the same line of march we come upon a small tank, containing a codel of Mr. Robert Navier's steamboat for floating a railway train

In the same line of march we come upon a small tank, containing a model of Mr. Robert Napier's steamboat for floating a railway train across a river too broad to be bridged; and then there is a case of models of yachts exhibited by the Thames Yacht Club.

A Mr. Greener, of Birmingham, makes a very formidable display of guns, the more prominent being devoted to commercial and philanthropic purposes; one being intended to fire a rocket with a line from a lifeboat to a ship in distress, and the other to discharge a barbed harpson into the body of one of those sperm whales which yield the oil so indispensible to the lubrication of our finest machinery. A tremendous putt gun may also be considered more a matter of trade than sport, as it is of the kind used to supply our winter markets with all manner of wild flowl.

We cannot help noting, that, while every other country puts its death-like weapons in the most complicuous positions of their space, we seem to hide them away as much as possible. The chief collection is to be found at the extremity of the southermous twestern gallery.

Hetracing our steps by the gallery overlooking the nave, we find ourselves in a crowd of curious people which had not ventured into the back ways. Maps, globes, and other geographical instruments, dissolving views, Dazuerroutype, Talbotype, and calotype apparatus, with specimens from Kilburn, Beard, and others; a pair of magnets, with power to support a ton; an electric telegraph, in which magnets are used, instead of galvanic batteries.

Leaving philosophy we reach sport, in the shape of a grand battery of music, which is discharged at appointed intervals from grand, semi-grand, cabinet, piecolo, and all manner of newly-named instruments, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, and others; a pair of magnets, with power to support a ton; an electric telegraph, in which magnets are used, instead of galvanic batteries.

Leaving philosophy we reach sport, in the shape of a grand battery of music, which is discharged at appointed intervals from grand,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FIRST ARTICLE .- PIANOPORTES.

Among the objects of interest and curiosity which form the contents of the Crystal Palace, a prominent place is held by Musical Instruments. Of these the pianoforte is the most important, whether we consider its capabili

the Crystal Palace, a prominent place is held by Musical Instruments. Of these the pianoforte is the most important, whether we consider its capabilities (being almost an orchestra in itself), its adaptation to all purposes of musical representation, its universal use in every family as an indispensable requisite for amusement and instruction, or its consequence is a branch of manufacture, employing a large amount of capital and skilled labour. Fifty or sixty years back there were scarcely a dozen pianoforte-makers in England; there are makers in most of the capital towns in the United Kingdom. It is calculated that there are not less than 1500 pianofortes made every week in Great Britain and Ireland, employing, when trade is good, full 15,000 workmen of a superior class, and receiving wages accordingly. From these facts the great magnitude and importance of pianoforte-making as a department of our national industry are at once apparent.

It is curious to contemplate the transition from the old harpsichord, with its inking lute-like tones, to the power and richness of the present grand pianoforte. To do this, we must refer to some of the old firms of eminence, such as Broadwood's, Kirkman's, &c., who were originally harpsichord makers. The harpsichord was the original model for the grand piano; the shape, the seale, the strings, sounding-board, and keys were the same; the principal alteration was in the mechanism—in the adoption of percussion as a mode of putting the string in vibration, in preference to pulling it by means of a little piece of crow's quill inserted in a plece of wood, moved by the key. This alteration made, the progress of the instrument was very rapid. There is scarcely an eminent firm in the trade who have not contributed to its improvement. It is not, however, to any one house, but to the exertions of a number of individuals, each acting upon, and taking advantage of the labours of the other, that the present perfection of the instruments, in which the at of the carver, inlayer, and glider

four grand pianofortes (one in a magnificent case designed by Daarry), in which the beauty of the wood and the excellence of the workmanship is conspicuous.

The house of Erard sends several splendid harps and a number of pianofortes, among which we perceive a revival of the old method of attaching pedals to an instrument. This calls to our mind having seen, long ago, an instrument with an octave and a half of pedals, by Kirkman, belonging to the celebrated Bartleman, and which he considered a great curiosity. Mesers. Collard, among other instruments, send apsciments of their square and eabinet pianos, for which they are so famous. But the greatest attraction in this department appears to be the miniature model grand of Mesers. Kirkman. The art and science of pianoforte-making seems to be concentrated in this little instrument; and where it not there to speak for itself, no one would believe it possible to produce such clear, full, and sparking tones in so small a compass, while no difficulty seems to be avoided, having electaves and all the modern improvements. We have had our attention directed to the new repetition mechanism introduced into the concert grand pianoforte exhibited by the same firm, which, while it is as effective as that patented by the late Mr. Erard, is of a totally different construction; and the tendency of those actions to get deranged and to become noisy is here removed, and with a perfect repetition the touch is as smooth and light as can be desired. Another improvement, slave by Mesers. Kirkman, is the sadition of metal bracings to their oblique pianofortes, and the introduction of drilled metal studs and the harmonic bar for the improvement of the upper notes, so often defective in this class of instruments.

In regard to the foreign pianofortes, we may safely say, without any

Improvement of the upper notes, so often detective in this class of instruments.

In regard to the foreign planofortes, we may safely say, without any undue assumption of national superiority, that they by no means rist the productions of English skill and industry. The Paris planofortes, next to our own, are the best; and the best of them are those of Erard, also an English manufacturer. Good instruments, too, are made as Vienna, and largely supply the demand of Germany; but even in France and Germany, the pianofortes of the great English makers have not lost the pre-eminence they have so long enjoyed. The American instruments are merely copies of our own. The only original construction among those exhibited is a double pianoforte (in other words, two pianofortes), each with its own set of strings and key-board (the sounding-board being common to both), so placed that two performers can play together sitting opposite to each other, or four if two are at each keyboard. There is some ingenuity in this, but its ability in a musical point of view is very limited.

In another article we shall make a few observations on the other species of instruments, especially organs, of which there are a considerable number.

THE PRODUCTIONS OF ABORIGINES IN THE EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION.

THE first, and perhaps the most powerful and lasting impression received by an attentive visitor at the Exhibition, when looking through its vast collection of articles from every region on earth, is this—that all men differ as they may in other important points, more especially the uncivilised from the civilised, nevertheless obey at least one law in common: they all, without exception, but in very different degrees of intensity, labour. The judgment, that man shall live by the sweat of his brow, is here exemplified to the full, although a consolatory experience also proves that the curse may largely bring out its own relief. Industry, therefore, and its higher power of science and art, have been wisely adopted by the founder of the World's Exhibition, now holding in England, for the pivot of the greatest interest of this Exhibition, and a very important, however far from being the sole means of social imvery important, however far from being the sole means of social

ovement.

The most careless glance, however, at the multitudenous display of the

The most careless glauce, however, at the multituibnous display of the material results of all mevis industry, establishes some striking distinction in quality smoug them, even whists unity in the one respect of effort is recognised; and it cannot but be useful to examine the everal masses of productions of and it cannot but be useful to examine the everal masses of productions of these who are commonly called Aborgines, or the less civilized races—are substantially the inferior fruits of human industry. Yet good reasons will lead us to dovote careful and special statention to these Aborginal products. They illustrate the primitive elements out of which the most advanced nations have elaborated the grogeous and graceful, the eminently useful, and slunot intellectual things, of which this noble assemblage mainly consist. The most pollaked nations may in them trace their own perfection backwards to its source.

Then, these Aborginal productions suggest, in their rude aptitude of purpose, sometimes in their skilidiness, irresistible arguments to the more redined, to look with greater fandiupnes upon their struggling of view, one of the most beautiful subjects in the Exhibition, Mr. Homas's "Spirit of Science unveiling Inpronace and Prejudice," may have an unexpected application. The highly evilled man, rendered by element familiar with the works of uncervilled people, will abdue his production and the structure of the subject of the structure of the subject of the subje

is in the Exhibition.

Another new article of food is also exhibited—the plantain meal—which the Indiana use; and our settlers calculate it may be made to produce a gross return of £112 per acre! Well may Europeans be surprised,



primitive forefathers, when the wicker and skin boat, to be still seen on the Wye and in Ireland, was easily borne on the shoulders of the adventurous waterman when obstacles impeded his navigation, or he wished to surprise a neighbour at a distant tream.

In this collection, too, may be seen the original hommock, which we have so extensively adopted at sea, and which in France is wisely used in crowded rooms, from which it can be removed by day to purify the air of sleeping-rooms or schools. It is interesting to know that the Indians make their hammocks of extraordinarily strong textile materials, new to us, and of excellent cotton. Not is it less interesting to learn that

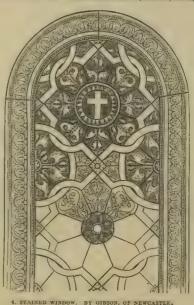
within about seventy years, over the civilised and aboriginal Western World.

These Aborigines, then, can adopt our improvements. They possess, also, the elements of the potter's art, which usually denotes a decided advance from savage life. The mere savage is content with what nature has provided to put liquids in—a seashell, a gourd, a part of an egg. The Indian of Guiana manufactures his buck-pots of clay: and a specimen of them may be seen here. In a new edition of Marryat's beautiful "History of Porcelain," the extalogue of such utensits, from those of Egypt to those of Peru, should be enriched from well-authenticisted examples such as these among Aborigines. In some instances the Aborigines are here proved to have completely adopted our usages. From Nova Sootia samples of wheat grown by Indiana are sent of the same respectable weight (64 lb. 11 oz. to the bushel) with the weight of the farmers' wheat. The Sioux saddle and hunter's belt, wrought by an Indian maiden, sent by a citizen of the Cuited State, is entitled to be accounted a work of "honest housewitery" quite as much as the carpet wrought for our gradious Queen by the 300 English women. So the New Zealand chief, Tao Nui, who sends his contributions through his London agent, Mr. Gillman, surely has ceased to be an uncivilised man. These contributions are, however, thoroughly





5. ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE (LEISTLER), AND EAU DE COLOGNE FOUNTAIN.



4. STAINED WINDOW. BY GIBSON, OF NEWCASTLE.



PORTION OF WINDOW NO. 3.

vantage.

Western Africa offers articles so various in kind, so
abundant, and so valuable in commerce, that, when
commerce, that when
commerce with the barbariam of the people, they irreassibily compel the admission, that trade alone does
not solve, the problem how men are to be civilised.



6. GROUP OF OBJECTS OF VERTU. BY WERTHEIMER.

and if our best sort shall be found worth substituting for the native vasileties, the habits of the people are prepared for its adoption.

The pottery works are very various, although calabashes, or vegetable vessels, are common. Dyes and medicine are abundant; and it is to be noted with regret, that poisons are familiar to the natives for the worth purposes. One article of export collected by the radest people of West Africa is of great value, and it has an interesting history. This is palm oil, the import of which has increased since the abolition of the slave-trade, from a small amount, to more than 26,000 tons a year, worth more than 2600,000. This new African trade in a legitimate commodity is interesting, as a proof of the correctness of judgment in one of the earlier friends of Negro emancipation, whose very name has been forgotten in the long catalogue of the friends of that cause. Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Liverpool, a predecessor of Sharp, and Clarkson, and Wilberforce, was sagacious enough to perceive, and bold enough to maintain, when a merchant in that slave-trading port, that some articles existed in Africa more suited to the conscience and commerce of England than Negroes. He told his follow-townsmen that they should send their slips, not for slaves, but for pulm oil; and now it is for Mr. Thomas Bentley's palm oil that the very letest are sent, which, but for the efforts of such men as he, would still be groaning with human victims. This good man became the partisan of Wedgewood, in the famous potteries, to the beauty of which his excellent tasts secured their most successful character.

From Western Africa there has also been sent to the Exhibition the small leathern bottles of dye for the eyelids, which along with other like usages have been cited to prove the assimilation of the Negroes with ancient Egypt. The real aboriginal products of both regions are well worth comparing together, in order to illustrate the question.

But the superior condition of modern Egypt, in point of progress, has led



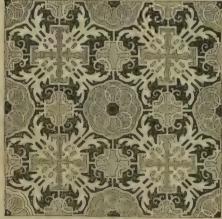
7. BRULE-PARFUM. BY GUEYTON.

civilised industry. Indeed, not only Egypt, but Tunis and Algiers, to judge from products thence on this occasion, must be excepted from the class of barbarous states, more absolutely than it is to be feared is consistent with the real conditions of a large portion of their people. Their contributions are chiefly showy silks and woodlens; but, as is betrayed in the case of some articles from Algiers, to which the prices are faced, their dearness really detracts much from their value, paradoxical as this remark may seem. In truth, a barbarous method of manufacture renders cheapness impossible, without in the slightest degree improving quality. The example showa how indiscreet has been the refusal of the Commissioners to let prices be set to all the articles exhibited.



10. HALL STOVE, BY MESSRS, HATWOOD, OF DERRY

In one Tunisian article, barbarism, and the cause of its duration, are abundantly demonstrated. This is clear in the Arab's tent. Snug enough it is, and by its lowness easily sheltered from the wind, and even the sandwaves of the desert. Its camel's hair roof, too, is doubtless water-light, but it marks the nomade man; and beyond all doubt the people whose voluntary habit is to wander, is exactely less incapable of intellectual



and social culture than the more unhappy beings who, like the Indians of North America, are perpetually moved from home to home by the tyranny of their white invaders. It is probable that the principal cause of the unsubdued barbarism of our gipsies is their life of strolling.

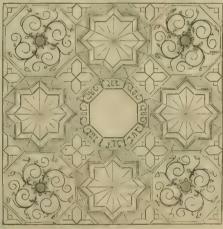
The Cape of Good Hope has sent one article descript special notice—the ivory of an elephant's trunk, of 163 lb., which must be a fine special controlling.

cimen. Ivory is chiefly bought of the natives; and, from Mr. Gordon Cumming's account of his own trading, its mystery may be interpreted to mean extraordinary hard dealing on our part. He had carried into the interior nuskets, for twenty of which he had paid \$16, and obtained ivory in exchange at a profit of 3000 per cent, which, as he was informed by merchantmen, was "a very fair profit." To be sure, the



8. GROUP FOR A FOUNTAIN. BY M. ANDRE.

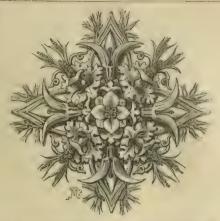
manner in which the black chief, of whom he bought the ivory, had obtained it, by oppression inflicted on the Bushmen who killed the elephants, invites little consideration for that chief; but the whole story farnishes a fresh argument in favour of the divilisation which we consumers of this beautiful product of the desert are bound to use all means to substitute for its existing barbarism. The South African assortment of karosses, or cloaks made of the skins of wild animals skinfully dressed, ostrich feathers, and ivory, represent the Aboriginal produce, for which the Cape traders carry into the wilderness to the native tribes, beads of many colours and sizes, brass and copper wire, knives and hatchets, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c.



There is a melancholy tribute paid in the Van Diemen's Land contribution to its now extinct Aborigines. In our forty years' possession of that settlement's we have utterly destroyed them, by as a trocious a series of oppressions as ever were perpetrated by the unscrupulous strong upon the defenceless feeble. Yet these poor people had tastes and industry too. Their bread appears to be worth reviring as a new truffle for soup by the gourmands of Hobart Town. The specimens of the root exhibited weighed 14 lb. They obtained a brilliant shell necklase by soaking and rubbing off the cutilet, and gaining various that by hot decoctions of herbs. Na They procured paint! by burning iron ore, and reducing it to



14. PATENT ORN IMENTED GLASS. BY W KIDD



9. CARTON PIERRE ORNAMENT FOR A CEILING. BY JACKSON AND SOMS, RATHBONE-PLACE.

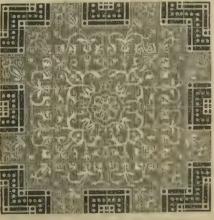
powder by grindstones. They converted sea-shells and sea-weeds into convenient water vessels; they wore baskets, and they constructed boats with safe catamarans. All these things are exhibited. Surely, then, the men whom their greedy supplanters admit to have done this, and whom



12. HALL STOVE. BY MESSES, BAILY AND SON.

the least possible pains ever bestowed on them proved to be capable of much more, ought not to have been hunted down, as we know they were, and then almost inveigled to be shut up in an island too small for even the few remaining.

The New South Wales contributions offer no sign of the Aborigines' works, and probably the country contains no longer any trace of the



15, DESIGN FOR TILE PAVEMENT. BY W. A. PAPWORTH.

people: as Newfoundland contributors do not pretend to an interest in the works of the lost people who once inhabited it. New Brunswick seems to have nothing to show but the pretty models of an Indian family, the kindness of whose character is attested by having protected two maiden ladies, whose father emigrated from the United States after the Americans war, and settled among the tribe some 70 years ago. The

remnants of the Indians and the remains of the Royalists must have had many subjects of sympathy, and many feelings in common, to have main-

remants of the Indians and the remains of the Royalists must have had many subjects of sympathy, and many feelings in common, to have maintained so long a career of mutual repet.

The subject will be resumed, more particularly in reference to some enterthing on a subject of the subject will be resumed, more particularly in reference to some contributions alluded to, which are not yet arranged. The whole amount, however, of Aboriginal articles to be exhibited is likely to be smaller than it would earlied a the political condition of the Aborigines connected with various civilised nations, has been a subject more than usually interesting to the public. The enrancipation of our Negro slaves in 1834 having in a great measure settled that question, the attention of phianthropists was free to be directed to the perscutions suffered by the Aborgines of our colonies. This was an extensive inquiry, and some reforms took place. Then a reaction occurred; until at length the old law of force and oppression extensively recovered its influence. In this ratio of things the Exhibition was planned, upon the plinciple of an universal invitation of the nations of the earth to bring specimens of their industry and art under a common inspection.

Nice Commissioners made no exceptions; but it was impossible that they should grant a privilege, or any special advantage, even to the least favoured in actual condition. The collection of articles to be exhibited was necessarily left to the cost and activity of the contributors and their various supporters. France was to take chre of her people, Germany of tonsk known in various quarters that the Exhibition would be open to them. The result has been, that the same circumstances which render to make the summary of the property may be conceded to them, and however acute their natural intelligence. It is an occasion, however, upon which the Aborginer's protectors ought to have seized with eagerness, in order to bring evidence of that natural intelligence and equal capabilities in visible arr

HEAT, AND ITS APPLICATION.

HEAT, AND ITS APPLICATION.

The applications of heat, and the adaptation of contrivances for its generation and control, naturally deserve in this variable climate a full attention. In the Building itself, the regulation of heat demands consideration, and extensive contrivances have been used for securing the ingress of cool air, and the egress of that which has become heated. Now, all ventilation is founded upon the simple principle, that cold air is heavy and subsides to the bottom; whilst hot air he light, and rises to the top. At first sightit may appear, that, for the purpose of ventilating any building, it is only necessary that holes should be supplied at the bottom of the apartment for the air to enter, and other holes be placed at the upper part for the hot air to eccape. Practically, however, vetlation is far from being so simple an affair; and if there is anything more difficult than another for a scientific man to accomplish, it is that of causing currents of air to obey his will, and take that course through any building, and with any velocity, which he may desire. From experiments which we have instituted, we apprehend that the satisfactory ventilation of the Crystal Palace is a matter of very great difficulty, from the interference which the cooling surface of the glass will naturally have on the bested air as it ascenda. In a chill night the chilled air falls sensibly from the roof, and at all times it must seriously interfere with the operations of the scientific ventilator; and hence it may possibly placed round the base of the Building, together with those of the upper part, will be insufficient to ventilate without draughts. We advise, therefore, out friends not to postpone their visit until the heat of a summer sky shall strike with full force upon the Building. We noticed, a few days since, that the air was entering at the galleries at apertures through which it should have made its exit. Whatever may be the difficulties, there is no doubt that they may be satisfactorily remedied by those

speak too highly of the simple invention of this accomplished physician, and doubtless some modification of this device will be employed for many generations.

The production of heat in this country is almost exclusively accomplished by the use of coals or gas, which are allowed to combine with the exygen of the sir. Wood fires are found in these densely populated countries so expensive, as only to be allowed to be used as a luxury of the rich. It is fortunate that in this climate usure has provided us with an ample stock of coal to cheer us in the dreary winter months, and at several departments some beautiful specimens of coal may be seen. Nome blocks of great size are placed outside the western extremity. Coal principally varies in the quantity of volatile matter which it contains. In our mines bituminous coal mostly abounds, and that which is used in London has much volatile matter, which gives a good blaze, makes a cheerful fare for an open grate, but has the dissudvantage of giving oil copious blacks to form a campy to overhang the metropolis, and cut off from the inhabitants a large share of that light of day which is due to them. In the United States, on the contrary, the coal contains less gueeous matter; hence it burns with little flame like coke, and generally requires close stoves for its combustion. A very interesting specimen of coal from the Lonaconing mine, in Maryland, is exhibited, which is intermediate between the anthracite and bituminous coal, and contains scarce a trace of sulphur. It is well worthy the attention of all interested in the production of heat. It is known to geologists that this field of coal is very large. The Lonaconing mine, from whence the specimen is taken, belongs to a number of gentlemen of high standing in Paris, London, and America; but our attention has been drawn by one eminent City gentleman to the fact, that Mr. Detmold calls himself proprietor in the Catalogue. We trust this is only a misunderstanding or a misprint.

The production of heat by the combustion of g

cour the nature of the fuel, we are led to consider the contrivances thich the fuel is burnt, and the Exhibition is particularly rich in case of various denominations. For erdinary dwelling spartments at advances have been made in modernt times, the tendency being place the fire almost level with the feet, with the unsightly ashpir placely concelled from view. These stoves, whilst they are in the heat degree elegant, are costly in their construction, and great care will be taken that they be not placed sufficiently near any woodwork cause its ignition. We remember to have seen Sir Rebert Peel, soot.

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coke. Mr. Strode has contributed one good gas kitchen-range; and a workman in Mr. Feetham's employ, to the house of that amisble manufacturer, has been allowed to exhibit a stove adapted for either coke or gas.

We are much pleased with the American cooking-stove, called the Union, as it appeared to us to be a very economical mode of applying heat. With regard to different nations, we should hardly consider that the tropical countries would have furnished specimens of stoves, and none are accordingly sent.

Belgium, whose manufactures of iron are extensive, has contributed several stoves, and Austria has also shown some cooking apparatus. The Kussian manufactures have not yet developed themeleves, and we shall look with a curious yee upon the contrivances which these people adopt to give warmth in their frigid climate.

In this article we have nothing to do with the designs, and therefore we shall simply mention that they are throughout the English department of surpassing beauty. So costly, in face, have they been in some cases, that an article is asid to have entailed an expense of £1000. When the visitor inspects this section, he will doubtles be astonished at the varieties of design, and the astounding number of beautiful articles which are exhibited.

Messar, knught have shown the best gas burners for chemical purposes. In all our Lorsdon Laboratories, the greater part of the operations are conducted by means of gas.

We were skall to observe, that, besides the display of drawing room stoves, which have been got up in so costly a manner as hardly to foil within the means of the middle classes to acquire, a stove for a cottage has not been forgotten, and a most excellent one has been contributed by Mr. Nicholson, of Newark-on-Trent, it appears that Mr. Leslie, by a patent taken out some time ago, claims all forms of stoves without burs at the bottom, and hence this stove fails under his patent. To those who have been in the habit of visiting the domiciles of the poorer classes, the necessity of a good econo

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

This is for days of his death, analysing one of these stores with great patterns, at the most commendate with the sate or in the sate of the control of the Cort Longoners, and he took very stored control to person who can afferd it to be without this form of move control to person who can afferd it to be without this form of move control to person who can afferd it to be without this form of move control to person who can afferd it to be without this form of move control to person of the control of the control

bustille matter. Some iron safes are also shown in the Foreign department.

Measurers of heat are not perfectly well represented. Thermometers, as our readers doubtless know, are principally made in Louton
by the Italians, and very few which are made are sufficiently accurate
for scientified purposes. With respect to the few which are shown, we do
not pretend to speak of their worth, which can only be ascertained by
experiment. In the American section Mr. Incheson exhibits the stand
of a pyrometer, but the instrument itself has not arrived at present.
As far as works concerned, the dry and wet built thermometer made in
one stem, by Mr. Negretti, deserves the highest commendation; and, if
the accuracy be equal to the excellence of construction, it must be regarded as one of the most wonderful pieces of glass-work in the Exhibition.

Taking a review of the entire anglostics of the content of the conten

garded as one of the most wonderful pieces of glass-work in the Exhibition.

Taking a review of the entire application of heat, we must admit that all its phenomena are not as well represented, in a scientific or educational point of view, as they might have been, with a little management on the part of the Executive. Nevertheless, in its leading tractical applications—whether we regard the Building its behalf its origin in the furnace, or whether we regard the rooms actured articles axialized—there can be no question that it is the most astronding collection which the world has ever seen. The three great force, clientifying its air heat, have contracted the real contents to whether and content of the real properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of philosophy; and, if we only continue at the same rate of progression, firty years hence the rich may erely increase laturines, the poor, additional necessaries, and all classes will have further means of enjoyment, of which at the present time they have no conception.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

1.—GLASS FOUNTAIN. BY MFSSRS. OSLER.

(Engraved on front page.)

This magnificent production, which stands in the midst of the transept, appearants it is they come to the chunney. In the use of this appearants the paper must be joined very truly, or smoke is inful to escape into the operations be joined very truly, or smoke is inful to escape into the operations. In a philosophical point of view, it is found that for heating are it is very integrable to place papes over each other.

In the inself-room there is a contrivance called Green's patent faul economiser. It consists of a series of tabes, which pass into the chimney; and thus the heat, which would otherwise be carried off, is imparated to the value, which would otherwise be carried off, is imparated to the water, which can be used to supply the be like. Attached to the pipes is a very pretty contrivance for scraping off the same party shows a means for warming air, by pipes placed

es, the upper one springing gracefully over the curved surface or rim e glass orifice, which crowns the whole structure.

of the glass orifice, which crowns the whole structure.

2.—ARTICLES OF COTTON-MACHE, BY J. HART.

These are specimens of a most interesting manufacture, the invention of articles of furniture, something after the manner of papier-mache. It is equally applicable to articles of utility and ornament, such as boxes, tables, candlesstick, fire-screens, &c. The surface is susceptible of a very grain-like appearance, which is particularly exemplified in the panel on the larger box, which is composed of muslin only. The design for a table-top is novel in appearance.

op is novel in appearance.

3.—UPPER FORITION OF A NORMAN WINDOW. BY GIRSON.
This very beautiful window has been designed and executed by Mr. J.
this very beautiful window has been designed and executed by Mr. J.
theon, of Newcostle. In its arrangement it comprises five circles: in
he upper one is represented the Agmus Dr., within a glory; the others are
lustrative of the Nativity. Three of these subjects are copied in the
principal Engraving and in the two smaller ones; they respectively represent the Annunciation, the Holy Family, and the Adoration
of the Magi. The colouring of the whole is very rich and harmonious:
he tracery between the circles is principally ruby or blue, and is very
eautifully designed.

Deathmy designed:

A—ANOTHER PAINTED WINDOW,—BY THE SAME.

This is another highly creditable specimen of design and colour in window-painting, by the same. These works are to be found, with others similar, by other hands, in the eastern portion of the North Gallery.

5.—FOUNTAIN OF EAR DE COLONE.

This little fountain is especially interesting to lady visitors, as affording a constant supply of Jean Marie Farina's eau de Cologne for the handkerchiefs of all comers. It estands in one of the Austrian rooms, amongst Leistler's beautiful furniture.

amongst Leistier's beautiful furniture.

6.—GROUP of OSHECTS OF YERTU. BY WERTHEIMER.
This brilliant group comprises, first, an elegant casket, Louis Quatorse style, of or noin with porphyry inialsi ; second, a casket, or molu, with six panels painfed enamel upon porcelain, besides other similar enrichments on the lid; and third, an inskstand and penholder of most elegant shape, also in ormolu and porcelain. Nothing of the kind can be conceived more reckerebé and tasteful than these objects, which stand in the simister department of the main avenue.

T.—A BRULE-PARFOR. BY GUYTON.

An elegant little table ornament in bronze, for the purpose, as its name motes, of burning perfumes.

S.—GROUF FOR A FOUNTAIN. BY ANDRE.

A very spirited group in cast iron, intended for a fountain; the design th original and appropriate.

9.—DESIGN FOR A CEILING. BY JACKSON AND SONS A very pretty device in *carton-pierre*, for ceiling decoration.

A very pretty device in carton-pierre, for ceiling decoration.

10.—HALL STOVE. BY HATWOOD, DERBY.

A very handsome stove, combining elegance with substantial appearance; cast by Mr. James Haywood, at the Phenix Feundry, at Derby, and one among many highly creditable productions exhibited by him.

11.—PARGYET FOR FLOORS, FROM RUSSIA.

Russia seems to excel in the ingenious line of decorative art which concerns the inlaying of floors in various coloured woods, in divers devices. Amongst some very handsome specimens of the kind exhibited is that which we have copied in our Engraving. The design is extremely rich, and the general flow of the lines, both straight and curved, very harmondously blended. It has been impossible, however, to represent in the Engraving the almost endless variety of colours in which the design is worked out; the original must be seen to be appreciated.

worked out; the original must be seen to be appreciated.

12.—HALL STOVE. BY BAILY AND SON.

Stands in the main avenue, where it has an extremely ornamental effect. The design is extremely elegant; the panels in open-work or molu; and above, upon a slab of marble, is a handsome lamp.

13 & 15.—DESIGNS FOR PAVEMENT. BY J. W. AND W. A. PAPWORTH. Two very pleasing designs, and likely to be highly effective.

14.—PATENT ORNAMENTED GLASS. BY W. KIDD. *
A very elegant piece of furniture; the carving of the frame, and the decorative character of the glass, extremely chaste.

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS. BY WILLIAM BLANCHARD JERROLD. (Continued from page 436.)

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

THE EXHIBITIONS OF BELGIUM.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF BELGIUM.

THE last industrial exhibition of Belgium, held in the year 1847, was remarkable for a feature, the importance and wisdom of which it is impossible to overrate. The jury for this exhibition were called upon by the then Ministerof the Interior, in addition to the usual labours devolving upon an exhibition committee, to arrange a plan for the foundation of a new order of rewards, to be specially reserved for working men who distinguished themselves by their lives and their excellence as workmen. In addition, this jury were further instructed to inquire into the means at hand for the formation of societies in which the savings of workmen could be placed to the best advantage. The letter of the Minister of the Interior on this subject well merits place in a history of industrial exhibitions,

FROM THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO THE JURY.

Battsels, September 9, 1847.

entilemen,—The labourers and artisans who work under the direction, and the profit of masters, have not up to the present time participated in the roles and honours which the Government have been anxious to award to far.

Working-men—more than other classes—would esteem highly any lie rewards accorded to them; and their emulation being in this way lies rewards accorded to them; and their emulation being in this way kened, would lead them to improve as labourers and citizens. Medals for might be distributed to workmen recommended by their masters, as the work of the companies. By which loding such distinctions from workmen who were discontented, destroyers of discipline, not chall in their hours, or given to drunken habits, their manners would in all

at devoted to textile fabrics. Iron manufactures, which in 1841 in a complete state of stagnation, began to revive in 1844, as rail-

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTRASTED with the commercial condition of every other European state, Spain presents a doleful picture. A fecund soil, a genial climate, indigenous products of high commercial value belong to this brilliant country; but to Spaniards still elling the old barbarisms of government which every other civilised state has thrown aside. No well-ordered government has yet systemstised Spanials industry—no man has yet risen to comprehend and develop the vast resources of Spain. "Spaniards," M. Ramon de la Sagra tells us, "in following out any branch of industry, are incited by immediately local wants, without regard to great productive capacity to be adapted to national and foreign markets. Surrounded by many hopeful fields of action, and strengthened by a noble love of preseverance and independence, they have launched into divers branches of trade—as a young man, stimulated by the vigour of his youth to use his strength, capriciously and hotly embraces various fields for action—from the mere necessity of action." The traveller in Spain is struck with the apparent inactivity of the young the productive still fourish, the general aspect of the Peninsula bears the impress of a disordered, ill-regulated social State. The vast monastic feasts; but now, grass shoots in their courtyards, and the milledew thickens in their cells. Even the great and celebrated Bibba carpet manufactory of Madrid is remarkable only for the history of its past; its vast galleries are almost deserted, and spiders have long been busy in the weeks of its loons. Here and there only are a few workmen, whose handieraft still attests the excellence of their fallen industry, and serves as a sufficient reproach to a neglectful Government. Heavy duties on raw material, and the consequent existence of a gigantic contraband trade, oppress Spanish manufacturers to such an extent that they are unable to dispose of their goods at any moderately-varying goods from the seat of manufacture to markets at a distance, are fetters which depress the indust

M. Sailandrouse de la Morneix.

stout sail-cloth, but not one specimen, of thread lace, or one piece of lawn.

-The Rev. Charles Eyre, on Thursday week



ROTTEN-ROW, HYDE-PARK

ROTTEN-ROW, HYDE-

Hyde-park, from its "lying high and dry," is, perhaps, the most airy and heatily spot in London. It is an excellent place for walking in, and heat great extent of well-kept paths for pedestrians. Excellent drives, to which only private vehicles are admitted, likewise furnish the means of eloying carriage exercise; and thus the Park has been fashionable for drives and promenades since the time of Charles II. It was fenced in with deer fences," says Mr. Cunningham, "from a very early period; was first walled in with brick in the reign of Charles II., and first inclosed with an open iron railing in the reign of George IV. In 1500, the French Ambussador hunted in Hyde-park with the King; In 1578, the Duke Casimir 'killed a barren doe with his piece in Hyde-park from smoughs 300 other deer.' In Charles II.'s reign it became celebrated for its foot and horse races; in Charles II.'s reign it converted the first of the converted the second of the converted that it is till retains, short is, and it is till retains, and it is the converted that it is till retains, and the second of nobility of the country."

Nor have the equestrians been forgotten; peculiar accommodation having been provided for them in the roadway, known as Rotten-row, where the fine gravel is always allowed to remain loose, so that horses can gallop over it without the least danger from falling. This famed ride lies on the Surpentine is built the Great Exhibition Palace.

We are not aware of the precise date at which this road was formed; but we find it celebrated in Sheridan's prologue to the play of "Pizerro," first produced in 1798:—



adoption of Kensington-gardens was an attempt on false pretences. It was no more nor less than a robbery on the rights and recreations of the pedestrian public. (Hear, hear.) In the course of the next two or three months, the metropolis would be visited by tens of thousands of present and they were to be deprived of the advantages of this, one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of London, merely to gratify a favoured few to gallop and ride about a piace, to great dauger of the lives of the public. But the question was, whether, in appropriating this drive in Kensington-gardens, the Woods and Forests had not sated illegally. By set of Parliament, Lord Seymour had no right whatever to touch the Royal gardens without the consent of the Tressury; and, if so, the noble Lord and his colleagues must be made responsible. He (Mr. Hume) the other night presented to the House of Commons a large petition from Paddington, signed in three or forn hours; and, although he only asked Lord Seymour for forty-eight/hours' delay, he was refused. He thought in this matter the Woods and Forests had behaved exceedingly ill; and they might depend upon it he (Mr. Hume) would not fail to press the matter with all the power of which he was capable. "Sir Peter Laurie said this ride in Kensington-gardens had no right to have been opened until a vote of the House had been taken. He wanted to know at whose instigation it was opened. There was no man who rode more in Rotten-row than he did; and he had no hesitation in declaring that there was ample room there without this encreachment.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS,--" VESSELS LEAVING THE MARBOUR OF GREAT MARMOUTH,"-PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN,

an eccentric one.

Mr. Collins in an angry mood, we come to Mr. Sydney
test contribution, "The Evening Drink"—a tranquil scena
and Cayp-like nature, which no English artist has caught
a federty as Mr. Cooper. It is true that he sometimes
the his monotonous repetitions of cows in the same attitude,
tream, and in the very same sunshine; so much so, indeed,
and unformathe facility interfacely. of it. Mr. Cooper will, no doubt, answerich, this patrons havenot; that he is asked, bothered, and teased for pictures of this class; that he tries to please, and must please to live; that he cannot afford to offenit; and that, when he is rich and less teased for cows and Cuyp-like distances, he will give us other scenes in nature (as we have no doubt he will) equally true and equally beautiful. Let Mr. Coopertake a hint from the charming little "Gleaner" (502), hanging by the side of his picture, the joint composition of Frith and Creswick. The figure is too prosnic for either a Ruth or a Lavinia, but is pastoral and assummati-looking. Here we turn into the West Koom, and would make the best of our way out were we not willingly detained before "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," by Mr. Millais. In this picture there is very little story, Mr. Millais has painted a sentiment, and conveyed that sentiment after his own fashion—touchingly, if not truly. Our readers can see the sentiment conveyed: we wish they could see the colour—such robes of green and purple and white—so much to admire, and so much to be offended with. His other pictures (he has three in all) are in the same siyle. \$61 is a scene from Tennyson:

She only said, "My life is dreary:"

She only said, "My life is dreary;"
and while the sentiment is attained, it is conveyed extravagantly in
the clurch-window-like fashion of the thirteenth century. 799, "The
Woodman's Daughter," is from Mr. Coventry Patmore's poems, and represents a boy, in an outrageous red dress, offering some very red
strawberries to a very purpley girl, in a very green landscape. Yet there
is merit in this picture, for the expression on the girl's face, of surprise,
estatisfaction, and delight, is given with no common perception of character. Mr. Millais is young enough to mend, and has falent to do better
things.

atisfaction, and delight, is given with no common perception of characer. Mr. Millais is young enough to mend, and has talent to do better
hings.

We now return to the East Room. Passing two or three attentive gazers admiring more than we do Mr. Cope's "Sisters," we come
to Ward's "Sharie Antoincite" (already noticed), to Standield's large
sicture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piccideture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piccideture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piccideture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piccideture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piccideture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piccideture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more piclicevar presentation of "Hogarth brought before the Governor of Calisis
as Spy." Mr. Frith found his subject in the "Letters of Walpole;"—
(Elogarth has run a great risk since the peace. He went to France,
recompanied by some friends, and was so imprudent as to be taking a
ketch of the drawbridge as Calais. He was seized and carried to the
inversion, where he was obliged to prove his vocation by producing
of an engineer. He was told by the Governor, that, had not the peace
of an engineer. He was told by the Governor, that, had not the peace
or actually signed, he should have hung him inmediately on the ramsarts." Critics are found who regret that Mr. Frith has sofew female figures
at this picture, Mr. Frith excelling in the representation of female
oveliness. But he has a contrast in this picture quite equal to the conrans between manly strength and womanly delicare, "Hogarth and
its friend Pine" are magnificent specimens of English bull-dog nature,
or facts and costume.

These of with what we have seen, we now walk into the centre of the
freat Room. Here is Lord Brougham at full length, by Pickersgill;
Wordsworth at full length, also by the same artist, but very unpoetic; a
overtain of Barry, t

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

WATER-COLOURS.

"VESSELS LEAVING THE HARBOUR OF GREAT TARMOUTH." Painted by E. DUNCAN.

THIS picture, like every production of Mr. Duncan's pencil, is a scene of truthful nature. The busy waves designing their white foam sgainst the pier-head, the sails of the vessels filling with fair wind, and the bright light gleaming upon their faces, form a very life-like scene, which is admirably painted throughout.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

(From the Saint Louis Daily Journal.)

We find in the Washington National Era a most Interesting correspondence from the Great Sait Lake City, in the territory of Utah, the actilement of the Mormons. We will give our readers a summary of the most interesting facts. The writer each out by giving a de scription; and says that the term desert may be appropriately applied to all the country included in the great Interior basin, and all lying between the great basin and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, ambracing noarly all of our recent purchase from Mexico, and much of our former territory. There is here and there is rettle valley, which is an exception. Perhaps of all this vast country one twentieth part is arable land. The largest tract of fertile land lies just within the eastern rim of the great basin, Nobsteth Mountains, and the Utah and this Great Lakes. This is about 200 miles long, and varies from five to 40 miles in breadth; but even in this valley there is much barren land, and much that requires artificial frigation. Bestdes this Great Valley, there are several small valleys and oasse in the Great Basin; but they are mostly so small, so far apart, and so be by wholeved, and the summary of the Great Basin; but they are mostly so small, so far apart, and so be by wholeved.

rgin of which this sait is deposited to the several springs around this lake. It may be led the Alkali Lake."

plains is the "horned frog," or "round

with the buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope, and the bear and us sound in all parts of the mountains. But next year's but rew difficulties to encounter, as the roads will be better, ill be established at all the bad crossings, and there are now the delong the whole road, at which supplies of all kinds

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

That the age of the Howards—or, more strictly speaking, of John Howard, the prison visitor—is not altogether gone; that there is still storling unactive philauthropy in the world, notwithstanding the bad interested philauthropy the world interested philauthropy thereofers which states to wards the poor and the labouring, which have of late so signally characterised many of the upper clauses of society. Mr. Foster's tendences for those beneath him did not however evaporate in Young England poetry or medieval aspiration, or even with the foundation of a cricket club. Neither was it satisfied with blasting in the contribution list to fashionable or unfashionable charities; nor by the performance of any of those little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which avail the receiver much and cost the giver little good offices which and the property of the cost of the giver little good of the deficiency in the cost of the giver little good of

"Fifty shillings wouldn't be out of the way." Say any, and the yours."

"But don't you know, my good man, that, if that picture be what you say, it is worth more guineas than you have mentioned shillings."

The reply was the very sublime of impudence.
"Of course, I know that, I could get the money any day, but I don't want to. My maxim is live and let live."

An item in the last budget of Transattlantic intelligence must be of peculiar interest to a particular class of society resident in the State to which the news refers. The legislature of Michigan, we hear, has abolished all laws for the recovery of debts. Here is the true reign of Saturn come again upon the earth. "Base is the slave who pays!" Debtors will wax jubilant, and their victims establish a begging-box, abad "lew, remember the poor creditors." Never has such a state

Happy Valley! Westward, then, for happy Michigan! All the tribe of the Diddlers and the Montague Tigs, pack up your brick and rag-stuffed portmanteaus; assume your most sounding and aristocratic aliases; strike up the "Rogue's march;" drink "Success to swindling," and hot for happy, debtless Michigan!

A. B. R.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY. BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW. ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLACUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARKHED," ETC.

(Continued from page 320.)

CHAPTER VIII.

THE LUXURY OF LABOUR—" THE CHEAFEST WOYAGE AS EVER WAS MADE."

WAS MADE."

THE wind, which for the last month has been playing about between north and east, never changing, despite the constant whistling of upwards of five thousand full-checked Dock labourers, at last shitted round to the west. Many a poor fellow who had gone home over night bungry and depressed, now looked cheerful and contented, for he would that day he sure for getting some work to do. The weathercocks of London were

wards of five thousand full-checked Dock labourers, at last shifted round to the west. Many a poor fellow who had gone home over night hungry and depressed, now looked cheerful and contented, for he would that day be sure of getting some work to do. The weathercocks of London were due west—golden arrows, painted foxes, sine sportsmen, all of them that were not too rusty and weather-beaten to tell the joruli news, were pointing to the bread-giving quarter. Vessels that had long been weather-bound would now spread their sails, and hurry up the Cinamel, to give work to Tim Bradley and his companions.

It was a little fierce-looking sailor, that, with two drawn swords, kept guard on the top of an elder-tree, near the Blackwall Railway, who had first told Tim that a change for the better had taken place. Every morning, for the last week, Bradley would look up at him with an auxious and heavy heart, hoping and fearing at the same time; and each morning the little sailor, though no doubt anxious to oblige a mate in distress, had clung to the dreaded East. Occasionally, as if to furnish a little encouraging variety, he might treepnas a bit on Nor Nor by East, or treat the weaver to East East by Nor, but nothing further. But now he was chopping away, cutting at the West wind with both swords, as furiously as if he were engaging the five Frenchmen every British tar is supposed to be worth. Off bounded Tim, as soon as he saw it, running as fast as his slippers would carry him, in the hopes of being the first to tell the news at the gates. When he got there, it was fortunately already known, for he was too much out of breath to speak a word. That day the bribes usually held out to the foreman decreased in value wonderfully. The men seemed to know they would be wanted, and pushed and promised less—their terms of mubounded affection alone keeping a steady hold on the market.

For the first time, Tim formed one of a gang. At last, he was to re-

usually held out to the foreman decreased in value wonderfully. The men seemed to know they would be wanted, and pushed and promised less—their terms of mbounded affection alone keeping a steady hold on the market.

For the first time, Tim formed one of a gang. At last, he was to receive the half crown that had been haunting his dreams and wasting his days, till it had almost driven him to despair. Now the bill at the baker's should be paid, the olothes redeemed, the stomach filled, and that noble girl, whose hands had never ceased, made to rest a little from her work. His turn of labour had now come; he would provide the food and the house-room, and tire his limbs, and prove his gratitude by pouring into the lap of his protectress his hard-earned gains.

His heart throbbed with pleasure as he hurried to his post; and he felt, as he stared at the wonders around him, almost as if he were holiday-making. What unbounded wealth, what an excess of plenty covered the ground! Who was to use if? where did it go? Look at those sheets of cork—big as hay-stacks: what physic, wine, or spirit-bottles could ever use them up? Look at those piles of ourling horns and feetering skins, enough to last Sheffield and Nottingham as long as knives and boots continued to be made! To think that he should have put saids his pipe as a useless extravagance, when on all slides there was tobaccorting and spoiling, made useless by its very quantity. Now the air smelt like a perfumer's shop, with the spices and rich gums, till he felt hungry as he breathed it. Now he was in an atmosphere recking with the fumes of wine, making him think of the sick father, till he longed to, beg a cupfull to strengthen him with. He would stare with wonder on the countiese casks, stained red with treasure that had leaked out inducing those who were nearest to see if they were really full.

On every side were vaults and stores, with their doors wide open to receive more wealth. He would stand for a moment to watch the men as they rolled puncheon after puncheon i

"Ahl it's summnt like our lot," said another, trying to be philosophical "always a-trying to get higher and higher, but the ground slips away and leaves us just where we was, only a bit more tired than when we begun, that's all."

At first Bradley enjoyed the sport so much, that, breaking from the steady tread of the other mean, he went desperately to work, stamping as fast and as heavily as he could; but a heavy thump on his shin soon cooled him down.

As they worked the men sang a kind of rude chorus, beating time with their feet:—

Lyish Lyes in Loren.

I wish I was in Inger, A-eatin' potted ginger; Where the wimmin is japan'd, And brown suggar 'stead of Sand; All day ridin' on niggars, Neve smoking' only cigars; With rum runnin' in rivers, And rich coves without livers.

After working for an hour or two, Tim began to find out that the labour was harder than he had expected. The muckes of his legs sched as if they had been beaten; and several times his companions had to shout out to him, in no very encouraging terms, to force him to contribute his share of strength.

"Make a fust-rate footman, you would," cried one; "hate running upstairs so much. Just another haporth o' pushabout, if it aint troublin' yer too much."

There was no flagging. The batten threatened the shin too cruelly and surely to allow of that; and the only hope of help was in the sinews getting numbed and senseless to the pain.

"It's to-morrow mornin' as you'll feel it—punish you worse nor skating. Yer legs 'll be like a pair o' compasses: but wait a bit; never despair, and in less than no time they'll be as full o' spring as a cleap-knife—go click every time yer opens 'em."

It seemed as if twelve o'clock would never come. The dinner-hour's respite would set him up again, for the pain was growing intolerable.

where every one may become a borrower and no one need be a payer, at solvers is imposed upon liquous in where there is no constable for fast gentlemen to cutrum, and where, in the words of the immortal song—

the words of the immortal song—

If you spend what you have, why you save what you owe; but a land is the true El Dorado—the moral California—the monetary

such a real would be a giant undertaking, such a land is the true El Dorado—the moral California—the monetary

where every one may become a borrower and no one need be a payer, at length the great work-bell rang, and with its first clang the men jumped from their post, and commenced putting on their coats. Some of them, taking up the handkerchief with the saucer bulging out of the bottom of it, set to work eating vigorously, so as to have the longer nap afterwards. But the greater portion of the crew had to wait for the

refreshment man, who came round regularly with his cans and basket. Very few of the poor fellows were ever in sufficient funds to practise the economy of bringing their dinner with them, and Tim was amongst the number. The refreshment-man was a rare fellow for credit, and the empty pocket could mortgage the coming half-crown as deeply as it wisess.

ed.

en the white apron and fur cap of the man were in sight, every one
o meet him. The beer-can was soon emptied, and the basket narexamined.

The betream was room empiricipand the business like."

"Now then, just leave them loaves alone, Bill," cried the provision merchant; "a-squeezin'em up as if they was putty! This makes one-and-three, Joe," he added, handing one a huge slice of bread and cheese. "Who's for the real lux'y and hot polonies? Don't give that Strutten any more been—he'll be drunk—that's the sixth pint. Come on, lads. No doing the constrictor dodge, and eating once a month. No, I haven't got no mutton-pics: since these here Ostend rabbits come up, there's no getting a cut for love hor money."

"What's the polonies—boef or mutton?" asked a huge fellow, in a fashionable dress coat and red plush breeches, as if he had been a footman.

any more beev—he'll he simul—thuist the sixth pint. Come on, lais. No douge the constricted order, on metting and constricted order, on the control of the constriction of the control of

ard struggle.
In the morning Tim called upon Joe, the pigeon-fancier,
"Haven't you got some of them carrying sort?" he asked,
"As nice a pair as ever opened a wing," was the answer.
"Tra a-going a walk: shall I take one on 'em and fly him—Just for a

e had no objection, and, giving the proper direction, handed over the

Jurk J.

Joe had no objection, and, giving the proper direction, handen over the Lird.

At twelve o'clock the weaver hurried to the nearest baker's, and bought htmself a dozen hard ship's biscuits. At the nearest pump he filled four bladders he had brought with him, and, tying them to his handkerchief, fastened them round his waist; then, running back again to the Dock, he went to survey the vessel. All was bustle. The ground round about was covered with packages and luggage. Gun-cases, coops of heas, bright jets and pans, rabbit-hutches, trusses of hay closely packed, and bound with iron hooping—everything indicating a long journey. At six o'clock the anchor was to be weighed—in a few hours the vessel would be tossing on the sea. If he had any compunctions of conscience before, the bustle and excitement of the seen now decided him. Yes, he would go!
What were a few months' suffering to years of prosperity to come? Say what they would, he would go!

ency yound, to would go!

the deck was crowded with passengers; some scated on their trunks,
their yess surowfully turned towards the city, as if looking for the
did they were about to leave for ever; others, their faces beauing
hope, longing to reach the promised land. Whist amongst them
ted the sailors, witching everything with a calminess and indifference
seemed strangs to the scene.

Tim's blood was boiling within him; instead of finding the deck isserted, it was crowded with life. Was there no chance? A half-hour ould decide his fate.

It went on board to watch his opportunity, his excuse being that he ished to see his old friend the sailor. The clock was stealing slowly a how would wait till the last minute, and then, risking detection, leaped without was the held.

Clause at last favoured him. A vessel outward bound was leaving the dock, and as she passed the Good Priced, her rigging became entangled. Instantly every one was in motion, the saltors clambering all aloft, and the passengers crowding to the side. All eyes were basely comployed. Not a noment was to be lost. Clinging to the sides of the load he swung for a moment in the art, and then dropped himself upon the packages beneath. It was not far to fall, and yet the noise he made was so great, that, creeping behind a large eash, he listened breathlessly to hear fif is had been noteed. But no one came, and clambering over hales and boxes tall lie had reached the darkees corner, the man crept into a small opening, and crouching down, avaited the sailing of the vessel.

The clock struck twelter, and the work began again. Tim from his hidding-place watched the cargo as if was lowered down to the mea who received it is blow. He scanney dared to breath, for fear they should hear him. The goods need how the sailing of the vessel.

The clock struck twelter, and the work began again. Tim from his hidding-place watched the cargo as if was lowered down to the mea who him the goods need to the country dared to breath, for fear they should hear him. The goods need to work of the day not another chance occurred, and it would have been madness to have made the attempt whiles the sailors continued been madness to have made the attempt whiles the sailors continued the head.

been madness to have made the attempt whilst the sallows continued in the hold.

The hold.

The man came to mare, that he could have condent them; and the silver praised the bales so closely together, that his shoulders were here to the problem of the problem o

When he opened his eyes, the light blinded him. Where was he?
Was it the dream of death?
He was swiging in a hummock, and, as he looked around the cabin, his eyes opened with wonder. It was still the ship, but how had he escaped from the hold?

At last he heard a step descending the ladder. It was his old friend the sailor.

At last he heard a step descending the ladder. It was me to be pretty the sailor.

"Ohl you're up, are you?" he said, laughing. "You seem to be pretty fond of woyaging. It was a near touch for you, my lad."

Tim only stared at him.

"You may open your eyes till you crack 'em, and well.

Into any stared at him.

"It's precious lucky for you we've co ws onboard. Why, we wanted some grub for 'em, and my mate had to go fetch some. 'Jam?' he shouts to me. 'Blow there 'F crics 1. 'There's a mate grouning som'eres, says he. And we got a lantern; and there, sure enough, we found you."

"What did Captain say?" asked Tim.

"What did Captain say?" asked Tim.

"Why, he cursed a bit. Only, as you were a'most dead, and couldn't a K—The Culema

hear him, he gave over. The passengers all came to have a look at yer, and they axed kim how much he'd take to carry you to port, and the women 'scribed it among us, and that's how you're here. It's the cheapest woyage as ever was made."

Hurrah for Australia! At last his hopes were to be fulfilled.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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THE "JYLLAND," DANISH GOVERNMENT STEAMER

DANISH STEAM-SHIP "JYLLAND."

DANISH STEAM-SHIP "JYLLAND."

The Iron Steam-ship Jylland has just completed her first voyage between one of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom of Denmark and the Prof of London, having succeeded in opening up a steam communication where until this time it had been deemed impossible. Neveral large lakes and an extensive niland water communication have their opening into the sea by means of a shallow bar-entrance, with nor than 7 feet; and it was long supposed that no vessel of a sufficiently large size, and, at the same time, possessing the qualities of good wholesale sate back, could be constructed, that should, at the same time, possess the small draft of water requisite for entering these waters. The Jylland, however, has proved herself to unite all these qualities, and has returned from having performed all that could be desired and more than had been promised: she did the voyage out in 46 hours, and home in 47; and brought to Blackwall a cargo of 130 head of cattle and horses, 70 pigs, besides a large stock of other agricultural produce, all in the most perfect condition, and on a draft of water one inch less than had been contracted. The Jylland has been constructed, under a grant of the Danish government for the encouragement of agriculture and commerce, for Mr. Regner Westenholtz, of Mark-lane. She is 450 tons burden, and propelled by engines of 120 horse-power; the ship and engines having been constructed, and the ship wholly fitted out, by Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, of Millwall.

HAMBURG GOLD MEDAL.

WRECK OF THE "HELENA SLOWMAN" STEAMER.

WRECK OF THE "HELENA SLOWMAN" STEAMER.
This chaste and beautifully-executed Gold Medal has been presented by the Senate of the Free Hanseatis City of Hamburg to Capt. Honey, for his noble conduct in resoning the passengers and crew of the Kielena Sionman. This new iron screw steamer, built at Hull, and of 800 cnos burden, 180 horse-power, and commanded by Captain Paulsen, left Hamburg for New York in October last, with a valuable mixed cargo and 154 passengers, manned by a crew of 36 men. The vessel was overtaken by a frightful storm, which unshipped the rudder, and rendered the steamer utterly unmanageable; when, providentially, the Deconshire, American packet-ship, came in sight, in lat. 42.13, long. 6.180; her commander, Captain Honey, instantly bore down, and, after much trouble and imminent danger, succeeded in bringing the passengers and crew safely on board his own vessel.

This is an example on the part of the Senate of Hambi it would be well if the British Government would occasionally



HAMBURG GOLD MEDAL .- PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN HONEY.

ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT.—LIFE FISHING-

ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT.—LIFE FISHING-BOATS, "ERRETER" AND "HOPE."

THESE Life-boats, which are fitted up as fishing-boats, and built by Mesers. T. and J. White, of Cowes, for the Erris Fishing Settlement and Converts Employment Society, Nelmullet, county of Mayo, have just been launched and tried by W. T. Campbell, Esq., the superintendent of the above institution. The above is a Sketch of their recent trial of Coborns House, the marine residence of her Majesty. The large boat is 32 feet long, 10 feet beam, and 4 feet deep, with air compartments in bow and stern, which extend round her gunwale, having twelve divisions, and down to platform, under which is a water-kelson running fore and aft, and capable of holding one ton of water ballast, which can also

be used as a well for live fish, being fitted with air valves. The advantage to be derived from the buoyant properties of this boat is, that, having a displacement in her compartments of about four tons, he may, in addition to the water-kelson, carry one ton of Iron ballast; and, in case of being filled in a tremendous gale at sea, have three tons of buoyant power, which makes it impossible for her to sink: the boat also being much stiffer with water in than when empty, renders her altogether a most valuable and serviceable boat, for the double purpose of shing or saving life from wreek, should her services be required for that purpose. During her trial, with all sails set, and only her water-kelson filled as ballast, occasional strong puffs put her lee gunwale under water from one to two feet, and it was found that when water came into the boat it added considerably to her stability.

The Erris Fishing and Industrial Settlement was commenced in September, 1849, with the object of affording instruction to the rising generation, and of stirring up amongst them habits of industry, and an idea of the value of remunerative employment. The plan adopted is to recive the boys of the peasantry who have stained the age of from 10 to 18 years, as apprentices for four or six years, according to their age; to board, lodge, educate, and train them to the improved modes of deep sea fishing, the manufacture of nets and lines, boat-building, &c.

The design of this institution recommends itself strongly to our judgment and approval: it seeks to reach the root of Ireland's disease in the rescue of her youth from the baneful example of indolence and ignorance under which previous generations have grown up; and it seeks to trans the root of the army and all sections the seeks to reach. The treasures of the earth and sea must be sought for with labour and diligence, and in labour well directed it will be found that there is abundant profit. We hope the promoters of this institution will receive liberal support from a generous and

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN J. C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

This elegant piece of Plate has just been presented to Captain John C.



ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT LIFE FISHING-BOATS, "ERRETER" AND "HOPE."



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN J. C. DALRYMPLE HAY, R.N.

The Vase forms part only of the presentation, the remainder cor g of a set of silver dishes and covers; the whole being from tablishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, 156, New Bond-street.



MALAYAN TAPIR, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

MALAYAN TAPIR,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE list of additions to the managerie, which is now issued monthly to
the Fellows of the Zoological Society, is not only a most convenient and
instructive arrangement for their benefit, but a most irrefragible proof of
the energy and success with which that establishment is conducted. In
looking over the lists which were circulated in April and the present
month, we find that the novelties which have been obtained since the
close of 1850 are so numerous, that they would in themselves alone form
a collection sufficient to repay one for a morning spent among them.

At this particular period, when all the world is crowding to our
shores, it is fortunate for the Zoological Society that their delightful
garden has reached a degree of beauty and reputation which has never
been exceeded either in its own history, or by any of the kindred institutions on the Continent. There is no doubt that a most brilliant
season will reward the managers for the spirited improvements which
they have effected, and afford fresh sinews for still further progress when
the excitement of the World's Fair has faded into the past.

The first musical performance of the Life Guards, on Saturday week,
attracted a numerous muster of Fellows and visitors, notwithstanding
the unfavourable circumstance of a May shower; and we then took an
opportunity of looking at most of the novelties to which we have
alluded. Among them we discovered the subject of our Illustration,
which is, in every respect (after the Elephani calf), the most interesting
among them.

The Solodang Gindol Tennu, or Malayan Tapir (Tepirus Molayanus), IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

alluded. Almong tiens we succeed with which is, in every respect (after the Elephant calf), the most interesting among them.

The Saladang Gindol Tennu, or Malayan Tapir (Tapirus Malayanus), the much exceeds the American tapir in eize, and is peculiarly remarkable in respect to colour. It is a native of Sumatra, and some of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago, as well as of the Malayan peninsula. The above specimen was obtained from the latter locality, having been captured at the foot of Mount Ophir about the end of last summer, in company with another in the menagerie, which has been obtained for the Society by John Durbar, Esq., of the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

The Malayan tapir first became known to Sir Stamford Raffles in walls 1806, a living specimen having been sent to Sir George Leith when Governor of Penang. It was afterwards observed by Major Farquhar, in the vicinity of Malacea. A drawing and description of it was communicated by him to the Asiatio Society, in 1816; and a living subject was afterwards sent to the menagerie at Barrackproe, from Bencoclen. Sir Stamford Raffles presented the first specimen which reached England to the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Coological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Tapical Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long at the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it d

large size, is still considerably short of its mature stature. Twhich? Sir Stamford Raffles describes as equalling the buffalo in body.

Although differing in many essential characters from the Tapir of America, the Malayan Tapir resembles it in the spotted colouration of the young, which, however, disappears at a much earlier period than in that species.

The Tapir of the Old World is particularly interesting to palsonotolegists as the nearest existing form to the palsotherium; and it would almost seem as if the restoration of that extinct form in Professor Owen's admirably illustrated work on British Fossil Mammalia had been sketched from the subject now in the Gardens, instead of being constructed from the accurate reasoning upon osteological data for which he is so celebrated.

THE CRYPT OF THE CITY OF LONDON GUILDHALL

THE CRYPT OF THE CITY OF LONDON GUILDHALL. THERE is so little to admire in the present superstructure of the Guildhall, in King-street, that few persons, save those specially devoted to archeological pursuits, are aware that beneath the ill-assorted pile is a rare antiquarian treasure—the vaulting of the ancient Hall, erected in the year 1411, and the only portion of the edifice which escaped the Great Fire of 1866. This interesting relio is rarely shown to visitors; but more than one attempt has been made to restore it architecturally, which has been partially done; and it is by no means creditable to the Corporation that they should allow the place to fall into decay, their attention appearing to have been confined to the feetive apartment above. The Crypt is divided into asles by clustered columns, from which spring the stone-ribbed groins of the vaulting, composed partly of chalk and bricks, the principal intersections being covered with carved bosses of flowers, or heads and shields.

The north and south asides had formerly mullioned windows, now walled up. At the enstern end there is a fine Early English arched entrance, in fair preservation; and in the south-eastern angle is an octangular recess, which formerly was called by an elegantly groined entrance, in fair preservation; and in the south-eastern angle is an octangular recess, which formerly was called by an elegantly groined entrance, in fair preservation; and in the south-eastern angle is an octangular recess, which formerly was called by an elegantly groined entrance, on the closered piliars supporting the vaulting being much decayed. Mr. Bunning, the City architect, caused it to be removed, and a new clustered column of Purbeck marble to be substituted. The whole of the stonework is now being rubbed down and cleaned, and the clustered shafts and capitals repaired.

The large antique bowl standing in the Crypt, opposite the north entrance, is of Egyptian red granite, and was presented to the Corpora-

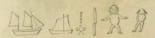


THE CRYPT OF THE CITY OF LONDON GUILDHALL

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

e have been favoured with the following extract from a letter, received 23rd from Lieutenant W. H. Hooper, dated Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River, 29th

In Louisnant W. H. Hooper, dated Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River, 29th to we are again, asfe and sound, and snigly moored for the winter, awaity a more genial season for our return to England. My last letter was rom Fort Good Hope, July 17th, and I shall continue from that rine. At a contlated any, we started, crossed the Arctic Circle in the night, and ground the form of the startenon, after being nearly devoured by mosquitos and gad-flies. On the morning of the 90th, left that place afternoon, after being nearly devoured by mosquitos and gad-flies. On the morning of the 22nd, we got agist once may of the first the continue of the 12nd, we got agist once may of the river, high part our ocean view procented, to our sorrow, ice in profusion, and a rock, which immediately sected as a terrible damper upon our hitherto anticipations of a successful voyace; the temperature also changed, and our cold weather clothes look the place of lighter habiliments. On, we reached Toker Point, and found a number of Esquimaux winters, as ten to person visible; here we deposited a few trinkets, together theregly plus scratched on a board, of which this is a correct delineation.





LITTLE'S IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTRO-

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.



Then $\cos \theta = \cos \lambda + \sin \alpha \lambda \cos \lambda$.

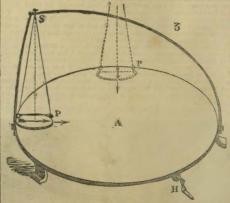
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Then $\cos \theta = \cos \lambda + \sin \alpha \lambda \cos \lambda$.

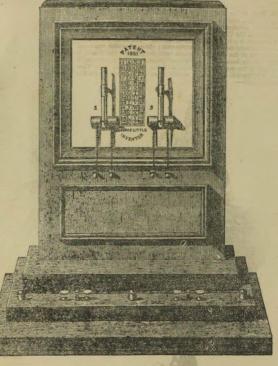
Then $\cos \theta = \cos \lambda + \sin \alpha \lambda \cos \lambda$.

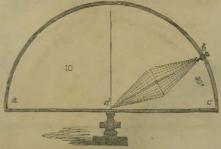
Then $\cos \theta = \cos \lambda + \sin \alpha \lambda \cos \lambda$.

The point of support is carried with the earth in its rotation, and form a part of the earth, is a point easily elucidated by very take in which the vibration of a small pendulum (r, fig. 3) is









the difference of velocity belonging to points on the earth at that distance apart and would, consequently, revolve round the vertical. * A beautiful modifica-

generated has revolved to the contract of the

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** The MINISTORY AND ADDRESS AND ADDRE

really civil men are, in almost all cases, the men dependent on others for their living or their fortune; and to promote dependence, therefore, is to promote civilisation. For its own advantages, for the behoof of our own agriculturists and the agriculturists of Ireland, we cannot say too much nor do too much to promote the cultivation of Flax and preparation for the contraded and increase mutual dependence, let us not recommend it or engage in the cultivation from the notion that we shall thereby make England independent of the United States. In proportion as we effect that we make them independent of us, and tend to convert friends into strangers, perhaps into foes.

LITERATURE.

ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S. Third Edition.

ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLIZATE. By ALTRED SMEE, F.R.S. Third Edition.

In the preface to this new edition of Mr. Smeets valuable work, he has contented himself with adding some account of the processes and experiments which have been carried on by others; from which source alone the volume has been increased about one-sixt in bulk. The author adds:—

"The first and second editions held out prospective advantages to the manufacturer; it persent enables us to take a review of that which electro-metallurgy has absolutely effected. In the former editions, the economical relations of the subject were so carefully considered, that it has given me great pleasure to find that the stimulus of remuneration has been so effective that electro-metallurgy in no way falls short of the sanguine expectations then formed of it, but, on the contrary, has actually advanced in more extended spheres of operation."

is the romantic made out of the real, and bears evidence of the fact in every line. Mr. Howitz describes from experience. His characters are actual individualities. Madame Dorrington herself is the type of charitable laries—an angel of blessing to a rural neighbourhood. Mr. Howit has invested the whole with attributes of beauty. The descriptions of the Dene, the next, and the bearsaming, at the commencement of the tale, are all charming.

In a certain sense an enthusiastic and a mystic, Madam Dorrington presents a soul for the analysis of the romancer. But Mr. Howitz does not "muctor, to soul for the analysis of the romancer of the tale, are all charming.

In a certain sense an enthusiastic and a mystic, Madam Dorrington presents a soul for the analysis of the romancer. But Mr. Howitz does not "muctor, to which she must have appeared to his actual vision. The benevolent gentlewoman beams out in every line, and makes a "ann-him in the shady places," which she was wont to haunt as their gentus and guardian spirit.

"In fact, Mrs. Dorrington was the Eve of Westwood; and though in the retirement of a sceluded country, never knew what it was to be in want of occupation. By the sick bed of the cottage or the farm-house, by the bed of death, or in the hours of domestic case and peace, she was a welcome and a cheering visitor, and had generally some thorn of human care to extract, or some ruitled current

"In fact, Mirs. Dorrington was the Eve of Westwood; and though in the retirement of a secluded country, never knew that it was to be in want of occupation. By the sick-bed of the cottage or the farm-house, by the bed of death, or in the hours of domestic case and peace, she was a welcome and a cheering visitor, and had generally some thorn of human care to extract, or some rutiled current of life to cast the vell of reconciliation upon. Such were her occupations and pleasures; and an unceasing pleasure to her was the enjoyment of the country itself, with all the changes and developments which the onward roll of the seasons produced. The was an interest of the country itself, with all the changes and developments which the onwards roll of the seasons produced. The way are the force of the latest seath though superiors to the latest seath though superiors the language of a life to us yet but dimly known. Six watched the growth, bloom, and decay of every flower, from the earliest primores to the latest sad though gorgeous blooms of autumn. There were little gates and a footpath down the Dene to the very heath in the distant valley, which permitted her, at any hour, to ramble through their own sheltered and beautiful fields; and many were the hours which she spent in watching the wild creatares in their haunts, and wondering at the singular forms, passions, and fistnices that the great Creator has diffused through even teathered and turry heads. To her the harmless smale, colled on a stump, and firgrarah therbs, or the dashing wild profounder pleasure than the midnight drawingroom, crowded with the great and gay of fashionable life, ever conferred on coronected beauty. Here she was slone with peace and the work of God, with no envy or heartlesnoss of man thrusting themselves between."

This angel of a woman, with no fault but her excessive ideality, is united to an an practical in the extreme. From their disparity of disposition, arise unpleasant consequences; trals of the heart, temptations, and triumphs of the re

Rose Deuclas; or, Sketches of a Country Parish. Being the Autobiography of a Scotch Minister's Daughter. By S. R. W. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co. A quiet domestic tale, tole with charming simplicity. There is, however, one striking contrast in this simple story; the pastoral mode of lile in the country parish, and that of the mercantile nature incities, are skiffully as well as antaconistically depicted. The reverence in which, in the former, the purely spiritual is held; the absorbing pursuit of wealth, in the latter, are opposed with striking effect. The lonely girl becomes an orphan, is made in the house of the mercenary relative to feel the curse of dejendence, from which, however, Providence at length delivers the auther. The modest style of the book chances its pathles; and, such is the sterling quality of the writing, every page of it will be read.

DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND, HYDE-PARK CORNER.

We have engraved one of the most effective scenes from this very interesting exhibition. It shows the venerable Pool of Siloam, and in this view the discramic success of the picture is better seen than in any other portion of the painting, In the Explanation, entitled "A Pilgrimage through the Holy Land," it is observed:—
No spot about Jerusalem has a more venerable interest than this Pool. The Prophot Issiah refers to the "waters of Siloam that go softly"—well descriptive of the goal les unrunn of the stream that runs in a shallow current across the basin. Millon speaks of Siloa's brook that Bowel.

Siloa's brook that flowed Fast by the oracle of God.

The blind man whose sight was restored by Jesus, was ordered to wash in the Pool of Slioam. The water that flows through this Pool, as before stated, is conducted by a channel from the fountain of the Virgin, siready noticed. The walls of the city tower in the background—Mount Zion being at the left-hand extremity of the pleture.

We annex a few additional particulars of the hallowed site

We annex a few additional particulars of the hallowed site;—
The name of Siloah or Siloam is found only three times in Scripture as applied to water; oncein Insiah (viii. 6), who speaks of it as running water; again, as a pool, in Nebemiah II. 15; and lastly, also as a pool, in the account of our Lord's healing the man who had been born blind (John ix. 7-11). None of these passages affords any cline to the situation of Siloam; but this silence is supplied by Jesephus, who makes frequent mention of it as a fountain (be Bail. July, a. 4, § 19), and tain, now and long since indicated as that of Siloam, is still found. He describes its waters as sweet and abundant. Jerome (Comment, in Eas, vii. 6), indicating its situation more precisely, alto mentions its irregular flow—a very remarkable circumstance, which has been noticed by most subsequent pilgrims and travellers. This assures us that the present fountain of Siloam is that which he had in view; and that it is the same to which the Scriptural notices refer, there is no reason to doubt. The Pool of Si oam is within and at the mount of the valley of Tryopoun, and about eighty paces above its termination is that of Jehoshaphat. The water flows out of a small artificial basin mader that is the scripture of the subsequent of the scripture of the scripture of the scripture of the scripture, which is that of Jehoshaphat. The water flows out of a small artificial basin mader that 19 feet deep. This large receptacle is faced with a wail of stone, now slightly out of repair. Several columns stand ont of the side walls, extending from the top downward into the cistorn, the design of which it is difficult to conjecture.

We are happy to learn that the exhibition continues to increase in pular favour, as its artistic merits and the superior interest of its scenes id sites become more extensively known.

THE TAJ MEHAL.

This addition made to the Diorama of the Overland Mail to India, of the brated Mauseleum known by the title of the Taj Mehal, cannot fail ya Irtnetive. Of this fine edifice three views are given, all beautifully a They consist of—i. The gateway called the Keilan Durwass, as seen from centre of the spacious gardens. 2. The interior of the building, shewin marble screen and elegies mosales round the tomb of the Emperor Shah Jan and his imperial mate, represented as seen in the days of the Great Mognil light of lamps. 3. The exterior of the tomb listelt, and one of its deat mosques. The last view is a moonly gib scene, very richly executed, taken anogues. The last view is a moonly gib scene, very richly executed, taken far quight to have peculiar charms for the ladies, particularly those are married or intending to be so—for it was erected by the Emperor self, already named, as a tribute to the virtues of his wife. As such, is incomparable work—one of the world's wonders in fact, and "surgas as the bills say, "every earthly testimonial to the virtues of a wife raised of affectionate habband." The lady's name was Mum Taz Zamanie ("the exalted of her age"). The mausoleum is built on the Agra side of the : Junna, three miles and a half from the for and palace of the Great Morning and the distributed at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-stree ecompanied with descriptive defial and appropriate music. For the drawin ecompanied with descriptive defial and appropriate music. For the drawin

THE SHOE-BLACK BRIGADE.

A QUARTER of a century has scarcely passed away since the Shoe-blacks disappeared from the streets of our metropolis. Mr. Charles Knight, in one of his piquant contributions to his own "London," names Bolt-court, Fleet street, as the location of the last of the Shoe-blacks; but we have a distinct recollection of Johnson's-court as his accustomed stand, The Shoe-black belouged to a trade which has its literary memorials.

e Comptes Rendus, No. 14. † Comptes Rendus, No. 6. 2. Comptes Rendus, No. 6. See also Mr. Little's suggestions to the same effect, ILLUSYRATED UNDOR NEWS, 2011/20, page 326.



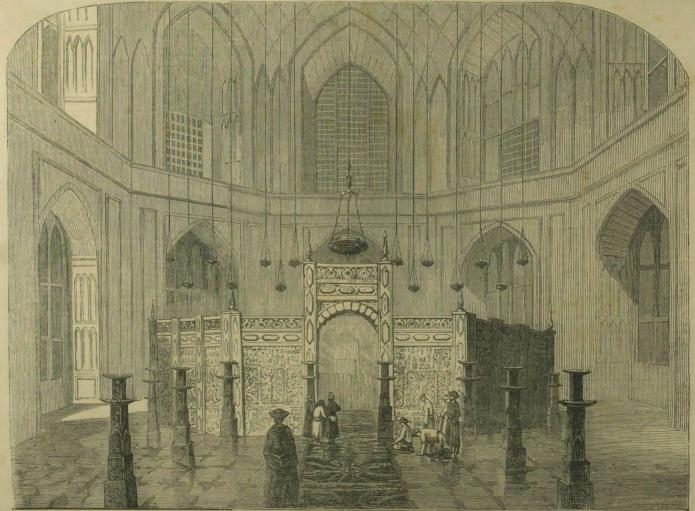
only because we are unortunate. "— the work, No. 31.
This is pleasant banter, though it may have helped to perpetuate a opular error as to the condition of authors in the present day, but clerby corrected at the Literary Fund festival on Monday week, when fr. Thackersy repudiated that pity which so many people, taking their form the degraded literary hacks of George II., are so very much isposed to bostow upon them. "The patron and the gao!" have alike ensed to be words of fear in the ears of the literary men of England. Gay makes his "black youth's" mythological descent from the goddess

seat, and reads the newspaper, while his vannted boots are re-polished. In London, the black revival is under different auspices, being, in fact, a measure of the enlarged philanthropy of our times, the common-sense of which consists in employing the unemployed. The Shoe-black Brigade is an offshoot of the Ragged Sohol system, and is a sensible provision for an obvious want in a well-dressed capital. Each of the members of the Brigade wears a number, and is accountable for his conduct: his cost is scarlet, which is characteristic of a brigadier, but may possibly shock the tender nerves of the Peace Society more than would the items of an Ordnance estimate, and may likewise give offence to the sensitive class of politicians who, in every floating feather, see a standing army. Bating this inappropriateness of warlike costume for a very peaceable employment, the Shoe-black Brigade is entitled to our commendation; and the



THE SHOE-BLACK BRIGADE.

accompanying portrait may serve to direct the reader's attention to one of the many social novelties of the Annus Mirabilis 1851. The charge for cleaning is 1d. each person: there are 24 in the brigade, and to each is given 8d. of every 1s. received.



THE TAJ MEHAL.—FROM THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)